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Tenth legion tithables
(Rockingham Division)
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TENTH LEGION TITHABLES

(ROCKINGHAM DIVISION)

Rockingham County, Virginia

Tithables for 1792

A list of all the white males above 16 years of age in the County and all the slaves above 12 in the County in 1792.

COMPILED BY

HARRY M. STRICKLER

AUTHOR OF

MASSANUTTEN, 1924
FORERUNNERS, 1925
ROCKINGHAM MARRIAGES, 1928

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

AT LURAY, VA., 1930

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by Harry M. Strickler

This Publication is affectionately dedicated to my wife,
a true descendant of the Singers of Singers Glen,
Mary Kieffer Strickler.

FOREWORD.

This manuscript was prepared for publication in 1925 and was deposited with the Super-Arundal Company, Publishers, pending figures on its publication, and while there a fire destroyed the printing establishment; but fortunately this manuscript was only slightly scorched and was returned to me whole.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX
or
"TITHE AND HORSE TAX"

There are in the clerk's office of Rockingham County, Virginia, some of the old personal property tax books. I have called this the "Horse Tax" for the reason that the horses seem to have been the chief personal property listed for taxation. The number of horses credited to a person in that day would pretty accurately indicate his farming activities. We might aptly refer to those early farmers as "three horse farmers" or "six horse farmers," depending upon the number of horses that the farmer possessed. This horse tax had a tendency, no doubt, to limit the number of horses a man owned to actual necessity. A large number of horses and slaves in that day distinguished the owner as an expensive automobile and a uniformed chauffeur does in this day, only more so, especially if he had a fine four wheeled carriage. Imagine the excitement caused when Silas Hart drove from Briery Branch to Linville Creek Church in the only four wheeled carriage in the County. You can see the pedestrians step to the side of the road as the swift moving wheels and fast stepping horses swept by, the newly painted spokes glistening in the bright Sabbath sun, iron hoofs and tires kicking up the dust and throwing gravel to their discomfiture. Carriages were taxed by the wheel but there were only two in the County in 1792, one four wheeled, owned by Silas Hart on Briery Branch, and one two-wheeled owned by John Mackall.

The tax books were made up in the following manner: first, the name of the head of the house, the person chargeable with the tax; second, all white males above 16 years; third, slaves above 16; fourth, slaves above 12 and under 16; fifth, horses; sixth, carriages; seventh, ordinaries or taverns. A few other things were taxed also, but being only a few in the County, they were not carried on the pages and only appeared in the totals. Physicians, merchants and billiard tables were taxed and possibly other property and vocations.

TITHABLES

The commissioner was also required to take all the tithables. These books are very interesting. They exist in two sets, the first or original entry book or day book, and the second arranged alphabetically with the totals. The original entry book or day book contains valuable information. It is a census of the County for the year in which it was taken, not a complete census, but valuable so far as it goes. It contains, among other things, all the white males above 16 years, and if the son is between 16 and 21, his father is indicated, and after he is 21, if he is still a member of his father's household. Multiply the number of the heads of families by five and you would very nearly have the number of white persons in the County. It is also a partial census of the slaves. All slaves above 12 are listed. Only a small portion of slaves would be under that age, I take it.

WHAT IS A TITHABLE?

Bouvier's Legal Dictionary gives the following definition of Tithes: "TITHES. In English law. A right to the tenth part of the produce of lands, the stocks upon lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants. These tithes are raised for the support of clergy. Fortunately, in the United States, the clergy can be supported by the zeal of the people for religion and there are no tithes."

Also from the same authority:

"TITHING. In English law. Formerly, a district, containing ten men, with their families. In each tithing there was a tithing man, whose duty it was to keep the peace, as a constable now is bound to do."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE WORD "TITHE."

The early statutes of Virginia are sprinkled with Acts in regard to tithes. The name originated, as indicated above, from the word tenth, and the statute had its origin in the Mosaic Law. It had a religious origin but came to be used in connection with collecting poll taxes.

In 1629 I find the first statute on the subject, which is as follows:

"It is thought fitt that all those that work in the ground of what qualitie or condiion soever, shall pay tithes to the ministers." (Oct. 1629-5th Chas. I—Hening's Statutes p. 144.)

It seems that the tax for the clergy in Virginia was not fixed at a tenth but was a certain sum of money or pounds of tobacco. It was called the tithe tax nevertheless.

In 1642 it was provided....."That there be tenn pounds of tob'o. per poll & a bushell of corne per poll paid to the ministers within the severall parishes of the collony for all tithable persons".....(March 1642-43; 18th Chas. I—Hening's Statutes p. 241.)

The same Act provided for the following perquisites for the ministers in addition to the above:

"For solemnization of matrimony	lb.tob.
Without lycense	40
If with license	100
For Burialls	10
For churching	10

"ffor breaking ground in the church in the pay is left to the church wardens.

"ffor breaking ground in the chancell att the discretion of the ministers."

Formerly it was the custom, I am advised, to bury under the church floor or under the chancel. Here the body remained or was afterwards removed to some other part of the church or to the cemetery, or brush heap. Shakespeare was buried in the chancel of Stratford church and I remember reading about an epitaph that threatens revenge on the person who would dare to disturb the bones it guards. Shakespeare is supposed to have written it for his own tomb, the last line of which reads thus. "And curst be he that moves my bones." I wonder if the poet feared that some one would some day move his bones into the cemetery or throw them over into a bone heap I am told that this was sometimes done. Lord Fairfax was buried under the chancel at Winchester, Virginia. In New Orleans, I am told that they bury on the top of the ground in rented tombs and when the rent is in arrears the body is ejected and thrown on a common bone heap.

The word tithe eventually came to mean a poll tax, whether for the clergy or for tax to support the government, at least a tithable person was a person who was not only subject to a tax for the church but for the State and County. It seems that the State had great difficulty in obtaining complete lists of all tithables. Sons would never reach the age of 16, the tithable age. The same was true of the slaves. The House of Burgesses would enact a new law every time it met on the subject in its endeavor to remedy the situation, very much as the present General Assembly endeavors to remedy the Prohibition law.

CALF, KID AND PIG TAX.

In 1631 it was provided that every 20th calf, every 20th kid, and every 20th pig were to be added to the minister's tax of corn and tobacco, and the fees of the minister were expressed in shillings and pence as follows:

"For marriage 2-0
for christeninge 0-0
for churchinge 1-0
for buryinge 1-0"

(Feb. 1631-2; 7th Chas. 1st p. 159-Vol. I, Hening's.)

This calf, kid and pig tax was abolished in 1633.

In 1645 the "Ancient and usual taxing of all the people of this Collony by the pole".... was abolished and a property tax substituted as follows:

"One hundred acres of land 04 lb. tobacco
One cow, three years old at 04
Horses, mares and geldings at 32 a peece
A breeding sheep att 04
A breeding goat at 02
A tithable person at 20."

(Hening's p. 305, Vol. I-19th Chas. 1st.)

In 1648 the property tax was abolished and the previous mode of taxation, "tithable person by the poll," was resumed. The Act states that the property tax was resorted to "for the support of the Warr." (Hening's p. 536-Vol. I, 23rd Chas. 1st.)

In 1662 women servants who work in the ground were made tithable. The Act recites that some had purchased women servants to avoid the tax and this law was passed. (Hening's p. 170.)

In 1672 it was provided that the births of all servants were to be recorded and negro women servants were made tithable (Hening's p. 296).

Nergo children imported were not to be tithable until they were 12 years old and Christian servants imported were not to be tithable until they reached the age of 14 years (Hening's p. 479). Indian women servants were made tithable (Hening's p. 492).

Who were tithable persons? What did it mean? The law in regard to tithables was pretty well settled by the year 1705. In that year it was provided that all male persons, black or white, bond or free, above 16 years of age, were tithable, and all negro and Indian women above 16 years, not free, were made "tithable, or chargeable, for defraying the public, county, and parish charges." In other words it was a poll tax. We today levy a poll tax on each person above 21 years of age. And the tithes were not merely for the church but for the state, neither were they measured by a tenth. (Vol. III, p. 258, Hening's -1705, 4th Ann.)

Thus a tithable person was one who was taxed for all purposes and not for church purposes only, as the name would and did originally indicate. From the very earliest statute on the subject the term included all males above 16 years, and this is still (1705) the chief source of the tax, although slaves above 12 were later added. The expression tithable persons of the State, therefore, conveyed, primarily, to the ear of Jefferson all males in the State above 16 years of age.

ROAD TITHABLES.

Another reason for requiring the tithable lists to be taken (this applied to all tithables, regardless of the church affiliation) was on account of the fact that all male laboring persons above 16 years of age, with few exceptions, were required to work a certain number of days on the road each year. This law was still in force when I was a boy but it was evidently

abolished before I became 16, as I was never required to work on the road. My oldest brother did work on the road under this law, probably about 1890.

DEFENSE TITHABLES.

All free male citizens between the ages of 18 and 50 were enrolled in military companies. The tithable lists gave the government a complete list of the manhood of the State above the age of 16, black as well as white, and the number of horses. This information was very valuable in the event of war. It was a defense measure. We had just been thru a war of seven years' duration and the founders of this government did not intend to expose the prize gained at so great a price.

In 1787 a tax bill was passed which abolished the poll tax on each free male person of ten shillings ($2.50) and the age of a taxable slave was reduced from 16 to 12 years, but at a different rate between 12 and 16.

CHURCH TITHES.

In 1776, the first year of the Commonwealth of Virginia, when many of our King George Statutes were being relegated to the limbo, where they rightly belonged, an Act was passed abolishing the tithes so far as dissenters were concerned. Dissenters were all those who did not belong to the Church of England, the established church, the Episcopal Church. The Preamble is as follows: "An Act for exempting the different Societies of Dissenters from contributing to the support and maintenance of the Church as by law established, and its ministers and for other purposes therein mentioned." The second paragraph relieves all dissenters from the levies for the support of the established Church.

The third paragraph makes an exception so far as arrears are concerned and provides that the tithables are to be taken as before and recites that some counties had not made a complete list of tithables. The obvious reason for requiring the tithes to be taken as before was, of course, to enable the established Church to collect the tithes from its members, or from all who were not avowed dissenters, as the law did not relieve them from this tax. I have no doubt but that the influence of the Episcopal Church kept this law upon the statute book, that is, the church tithes portion, thinking that it was to the advantage of the established Church. But I have a feeling that their zeal for the Church in this particular proved very detrimental Taxes are always unpopular and no doubt many flocked to the dissenting churches, partly on account of the involuntary church tithe tax. We know the numbers of the dissenting churches grew by leaps and bounds while those of the established church diminished.

Therefore we see how the name "Tithe" has gone thru the various stages of evolution. We see how it originated in the Mosaic law when it was commanded to give a tenth of the flocks to the Lord; and how it was a Church tax, then a plain poll tax and a labor list and a military list. When I first heard of the people opposing the tithes I did not understand why Christians would object to paying tithes. But no one explained the tithe question thoroughly. They did not object to paying one-tenth of their income to the Lord, but they did object to the established Church, which they did not want to support, reaching into their pockets by the grace of God and taking out a dime for every dollar and then appropriating it to their own pleasure. Patrick Henry won his first laurels defending the anti-tithers. The battle of the tithes was greater than he anti-Smith battle. They were similar in that in each the Church and State had a part. The name tithe became unpopular and was rarely mentioned in my boyhood days, but in the last decade ministers are using the word again in the old sense of paying a tenth to the Lord.

All male laboring persons of the age of 16 years or more, except such as are masters of two or more laboring slaves of 16 years or more, were required to work on some road. They were appointed by the Court and were required to work when ordered by the overseer, and a penalty of seven shillings and six pense for every day's failure to do so was assessed. (Hening's 1785, p. 176.) Most of the persons in Rockingham County, therefore, did their part on the roads in person, since few had slaves. As a result "The Old Tenth Legion" (Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page) probably had better roads than other sections of the state where there were many slaves, for the reason that free white labor is always more efficient than slave labor.

In the same year the Military Act (1785) required all free male persons between the ages of 18 and 50 to enroll in a military company, except judges, ministers, etc.

A private muster was to be held once in two months, except in December and January.

A regimental muster was to be held once a year in March or April.

A general muster of the entire county was to be held once a year in October or November.

Major General Baron Seuben's plan of military discipline was adopted which had been adopted by Congress in 1779. Steuben was at one time an aide-de-camp of Frederick the Great. Steuben was Washington's Jethro, without whom he could hardly have led the children thru the wilderness. (1785, p. 10.)

THE BUDGET.

In 1776 the tax rate was as follows (a shilling equals our quarter):

40 shillings on a coach or chariot or other four wheeled vehicle (Waggons and carts excepted)
20 shillings on a chair or a two wheeled vehicle
5 shillings on every tithable person.
5 shillings on every 100 acres
20 shillings on marriage

THE FIRST ROCKINGHAM BUDGET.

We hear a great deal about the "budget" system these days. In 1779 the Rockingha mCounty Court made up a budget for past as well as future obligations. The court had laid a levy in 1778 to take care of some of the current expenses but this budget provided for a sinking fund of about $9,000, called a depositum, for defraying the expenses for a new Court House. The budget amounted to 2,466 pounds or about $12,000. The Court then laid a levy of 36 shillings per tithable or $6.00 per tithable. At this rate it required 6 shillings to make a dollar. I understand that 4 shillings equal a dollar now. In 1779 they had 1379 tithables and 36 shillings to the tithable totaled 2,466 pounds.

This was evidently in addition to the above 5 shillings per tithable which I take it was for the State. The war no doubt had disturbed the values.

In 1781 the levy was partly laid in pounds of tobacco, the budget being 6600 pounds of tobacco at 10 shillings per hundred, which equaled 33 pounds, to be paid to the Attorney for the Commonwealth, Gabriel Jones, the Clerk and the Sheriff. The remainder of the budget was expressed in money, pounds, shillings and pence. This budget states that currency had depreciated. The total budget was L207-15-0, and ordered the sheriff to collect from 1450 tithables, an increase of 71 over the year before, and only 3 shillings per tithable was laid, and that in specie.

GENERAL MUSTER.

Then as we read over these military companies we can imagine how each company assembled six times each year in its own precinct, James Davies' Company on Briery Branch or at Spring Creek, at some central point, and then once a year the regiment would meet, probably at the county seat. The regiment no doubt was composed of one district of seven companies. Then in October or November the General Muster would meet in Harrisonburg, we may be sure, and this was a great day in all probability. Many revolutionary uniforms doubtless appeared, some in good conditions and others almost worn out. There are the general officers, the Colonel and his staff, all mounted, and, the war being over only ten years, probably well uniformed in buff and blue, huddled together on one side of the drill field, and on the other side the companies lined up with the captains, probably poorly uniformed or not uniformed at all, some with old muskets and some with sticks. Many of them had seen Washington and some of them doubtless had heard the voice of Steuben, the drill master, give the orders that were now about to be given. It was a great day, this general muster day. Mrs. Carr writing from memory back as far as 1820 (she was born in 1812) says: "After all the men were on the field the staff officers went out to the Colonel's house to escourt him to the field." (H. of R. Co. by Wayland, p. 121.)

WHO WAS COLONEL IN 1792.

When the first Court of the County was organized April 27, 1778, the following staff officers were appointed:

COUNTY LIEUT., Abraham Smith

COLONEL, Daniel Smith

LIEUT.-COLONEL, Benjamin Harrison,

MAJOR, John Skidmore, (Wm. Nall qualified.)

Abraham Smith lived at the foot of North Mountain on his plantation called Egypt.

COL. ABRAHAM SMITH OF EGYPT.

Col. Abraham Smith, b. 1722, d. 1781, Capt. in French and Indian wars, taken prisoner, one of the first justices of Rockingham and County Lieutenant, he lived and died on his Egypt plantation two miles from North River, at the foot of North Mountain, in Co. No. 1. His father, Capt. John Smith, patented land in that neighborhood on Mossy Creek and Spring Creek, in about the year 1745. His son, Henry, succeeded to the estate.

JUSTICE DANIEL SMITH, OF SMITHLAND.

Col. Daniel Smith was his brother and he lived at Smithland. After the battle of Yorktown there was a great review in Harrisonburg to celebrate the victory, and Col. Daniel was thrown from his horse and fatally injured. He went thru the war and then lost his life celebrating the victory. This was in 1781. Cornwallis had surrendered on Oct. 9, 1781. His grandson, Judge Daniel Smith, lived at Waverley, near Dayton. He was judge of the Circuit Superior Court for forty years (1811-1850).

All the officers and captains were in all probability soldiers in the Revolution. In 1780 Col. Daniel Smith succeeded his brother, Abraham, as County Lieutenant. In September of the same year Wm. Nalle was sworn in as Lieut. Colonel. The captains changed almost yearly it would seem but the general officers did not change so rapidly and Benj. Harrison no doubt remained head of the military until 1792. In the land tax lists Benj. Harrison is designated Colonel and later as General. He probably was ap-

pointed to a larger military district than a County. He is credited with more than a thousand acres in Co. No. 5, and therefore near Harrisonburg. Harrison was the only man in the tax list designated General, so far as I remember. He had seen service in the French and Indian wars, one of the first justices of the county, soldier in the Revolution.

TITHABLE BOOKS IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

The tithable lists which I have found in the Clerk's Office of Rockingham County are as follows:

1792—Complete set of books including the day book and the alphabetical list, for West and East Districts.

1793—Complete set of books including the day book and the alphabetical list, for West and East Districts.

1804—Alphabetical list for each district and a day book for East Dist. also, alphabetical, but does not give sons, day book for West Dist. does, but does not name them, and is similar to book for 1792, but alphabetical. This mark (X) indicates free of levies on East side.

1806—Alphabetical list for each District and each duplicate—no day book—list gives number of white tithables in famliy, blacks above 16, blacks above 12, and horses.

These are all of the old Tithable books I could find. The land tax books are complete I think from 1787 on and in tolerably good shape.

I find no land tax records earlier than 1788, altho the County was established in 1778.

In 1778 the tithes were taken by seven different parties instead of two commissioners as was the case in 1792, each taking the lists in several companies. The name on the left is the tithable taker and the names on the right are the captains of companies, wherein they took the tithes.

1778.

Tithe Taker.	Capt. of Company.
Wm. Nalle	—Coger and Frazier
George Boswell	—Hewitt and Pence
Henry Ewing	—Craven and Hamilton and Hopkins
John Fitzwater	—Lincoln and Boggs
Anthony Rader	—himself and Harrison
Daniel Smith	—Smith
Isaac Hincle	—on N. Fork and S. Branch
James Dyer	—on S. Fork

1779

Mich. Coger	—own company
Wm. Nalle	—Frazer
Geo. Boswell	—Rush
Wm. Herring	—Hewitt & Craven
Gawen Hamilton	—own company
Henry Ewing	—Baxter
John Thomas	—Lincoln
Jno. Fitzwater	—Boggs
Anto. Rader	—Ruddle
Wm. McDowell	—Bird
Daniel Smith	—Smith
James Dyer	—Davis
Isaac Hanckle	—Johnston

1781

Silas Hart	—Huston & Young
Josiah Davidson	—Rice & Harrison
Anto. Rader	—Fitzwater & Ruddle

Wm. McDowell	—Harrison & Dunlop
James Dyer	—Herring & Magill
Michl. Coger	—of his own Company
Thomas Hewit	—Conrod & Beeslie
John Davis	—Johnson & Stratton
Robert Davidson	—in his own Company

When the County was young the Court fixed the rates of the ordinaries or taverns. This might be a good custom today. A comparison of the rates shows very clearly the effect of the war on the currency.

	dinner hot	rum per gal.	whiskey per gal.	corn per gal.	oats per gal.	pasturage per night
1779	0-12	10-0	4-16	0-6	0-6	0-6
1780	43-12	48-0	24-0	2-8	1-16	1-10
1781	$30.00		57-12			$12.00

In 1779 and 1780 the rate was expressed in pounds and shillings, but in 1781 they were expressed in dollars, except the rate on whiskey, 57 pounds and 12 shillings, which would be about $280. Those days were as dry as Volstead days, it would seem. This may explain why many of the pioneers had their own stills.

The liquors were probably mostly imported and this would explain the high price. The sea was a very unsafe place on which to be just before Cornwallis surrendered. In fact the rum was called West India Rum and brandy was called French Brandy.

Other items were also rated in the list, but I have only taken a few of the more stable ones. A hot dinner jumped from about $3.00 in 1779 to $30.00 in 1781. The hot dinner was fixed in May 1781.

DEPRECIATION—1780. A DARK TIME.

The year 1780 was a dark year for the American cause, but we are told that it is darkest just before dawn. Paper money was almost worthless. I presume the above is expressed in paper money. In that year we are told it took $150.00 to buy a bushel of corn. The above rate is about $75.00 per bushel. This depreciation of paper money explains why Mr. Gabriel Jones and Mr. Peter Hog, the clerk, took their salaries in "pounds of tobacco" instead of pounds of "Continental currency," and why Mr. Cornelius Cain was given an extra 100 pounds "for the depreciation of the currency since it (the building the Jayl) was undertaken, in specie, or in paper money at the depreciation fixed by the Assembly." This explains why the tax in 1781 was to be paid in specie.

In 1775 prices seemed to be normal for Jacob Lincoln bought a half pint of whiskey for 4 pence, and a harvest hand was paid 2 shillings and 6 pence, about 60 cents.

In September, 1780, Arnold proved a traitor; Cornwallis was sweeping up thru the Carolinas; Tarleton going before, destroying, burning and pillaging like "The Scourge of Allah." On June 4th, 1781, Tarleton surprised the legislature at Charlottesville and captured a half dozen and doubtless would have captured them all had it not been for Jack Jouett, who rode thru the night, like Paul Revere, to inform them of the approach of the ruthless dragoon. No one could stop him. The legislature adjourned at Richmond May 10, to meet in Charlottesville May 24, and it adjourned to Staunton, and it actually fled from there toward Warm Springs. No wonder currency depreciated. But Tarleton never crossed the Blue Ridge nor entered the Tenth Legion of Democracy, altho the women hid their valuables and the men got out their guns. It was a dark and gloomy day for the cause.

KING'S MOUNTAIN—COWPENS.

Oct. 7, 1780—Jan. 17, 1881.

Out of the mountains of Tennessee, out from the Nollichucky River, came John Sevier and his mountain boys and fell upon the ruthless raiders at King's Mountain. This was the beginning of the end. John Sevier had not moved out of the Old Tenth Legion but a few years when this most heroic battle of the Revolution happened. Then Morgan caught the cattle thief at the Cowpens and utterly destroyed him. Tarleton had more than 1,000 men, and he escaped with only 270. Morgan had only 900 men.

King's Mountain and Cowpens and after that Yorktown. There was no mourning of the people when that gang put out to sea.

Here is a list of the companies just before the three South Branch companies were cut off and became a part of Pendleton County:

West District, Ralph Lofftus, Commissioner, 1787.

"By an order from the worshipful Court of Rockingham County bearing date the 27th of February, 1787, appointing me as commissioner within the bounds of the following captains' companies, viz:

No.
1. Joseph Smith's Company
2. John Herdman's Company
3. Uriah Grattan's Company
4. George Huston's Company
5. Robert Harrison's Company

The Branch Waters, viz:

6. Roger Dyer's Company—South Fork
7. Uriah Strattan's Company—South Branch
8. Isaac Hincle's Company—North Fork

East District—Reuben Moore Commissioner, 1787.

"A list of the land tax for the year 1788 within the District of Reuben Moore, Commissioner, in the County of Rockingham, viz:

9. Josiah Harrison's Company
10. Jacob Trumboe's Do.
11. John Ruddle's Do.
12. George Crisman's Do.
13. Richard Ragan's Do.
14. John Rush's Do.
15. Stephen Conrad's Do.
16. John Peter's Do.
17. Michael Rorick's Do.

In 1787 Pendleton County was formed and the three companies on the South Branch were cut off, leaving in old Rickingham 14 companies and the order of numbering them was somewhat changed.

In 1788 we find the companies with new numbers.

West District—James Ewen, Commissioner, 1788.

The usual order is found with this statement added:

"The Branch Companies is now cutt off and in Pendleton County."

(The list of companies for the West District is taken from year 1792, not having the 1788 list at hand, but the numbers are the same.)

(Old No.)	New No.	West District—1788.
(1)	1.	James Davies' and
(2)	2.	Thomas Shanklin's and
(3)	3.	Uriah Gartin's and
(4)	4.	George Huston's and
(5)	5.	Charles McClain's and
(12)	6.	Jacob Lincoln's and
(11)	7.	John Ruddle's B. Gap.

East District—1788.

(9) 8. Josiah Harrison
(10) 9. Ezekiel Harrison
(13) 10. Richard Ragan
(14) 11. John Rush
(15) 12. Casper Haines
(16) 13. Henry Miller
(17) 14. Michael Rorick

The Captains changed frequently but the numbers, which fix the location of the companies and therefore more important than the name of the Captain, remained the same for some years after 1788.

Old numbers 6, 7 and 8 were on the South Branch and hence do not appear in the old numbers above.

To indicate the nature of these old original entry books, I here give an exact copy of several of the items from each district. The commissioner for the East District did not make his lists quite as definite and complete as did the commissioner for the West District.

1792 (day of month is also stated when the item was received.)

East District.

"Philip Rodes one tythe above 21 years & too horse beasts."

"John Harrison, Clr. Levies & one slve above 16 years & four horse beasts."

"John Reeves one tythe above 21 years & John Reeves, Jun. Dt. & William Reeves above 16 years & eleven horse beasts."

"Everet Windle one tythe above 21 years & one slave above 12 years & five horse beasts."

"Ludwick Sircle one tythe above 21 years & Michael Erritt & philip Airy above 16 years & too slaves above 16 years & seven horse beasts."

"Frederick Hoof one tythe above 21 years."

West District.

"John Hayet ab. 21 and 3 H of horses."

"John Smith, jobber ab. 21 & one horse."

"John Smith ab. 21 and 5 slaves ab. 16 names Ben, Bob, London, Nan and Luce and one ab. 12 named Doll and 6 H of Horses."

"Thomas Mc Dowell ab. 21 and one son ab. 16 names John and 4 H. of Horses."

"John Rice ab. 21 & 5 Slaves ab. 16 named Bob, Rodger, Tobe, Ben and David and 4 slaves ab. 12 named George, John, Simon, Nan and Frank and 6 H. of Horses."

"James Ralston ab. 21 and 4 sons ab. 16 named Robt., John, Benjamin, and William and 8 Horses."

"Peter a free Negro and one horse."

"Phillis a free Negro and one slave named Aaron."

Silas Hart had the only four wheeled carriage in the county in 1792, which was called a "Chatilow" in 1793.

John Mackhall had the only two wheeled carriage.

The tops of the pages in the final alphabetical lists were arranged thus:

Date list rec.	No. of Com.	Person's names chargeable with the tax.	White tythes above 16	blacks above 16	blacks above 12	ordinaries.	horses
	8	Rodes, Philip	1				2
	8	Harrison, John, Clr. Lev.		1			4
	8	Reeves, John	3.				11

Here is an exact copy of the totals by Ralph Lofftus for the West District for 1788:

"White male tithables within my eight companies charg'd with the tax 561
White males above 16 years 186
Blacks above 16 years 139

County proportion 886 for 1st. Dist.

"Slaves above 16 years as in the County here charg'd. to revenue .....139 at 10 p 69:10:0
blacks above 12 years at 10 p.....29 14:10:0
"Number of horses within my bounds 221 at 2 p amounts to 222: 2:0
6 carriage wheels (4 at 1 doll P & additional of 3 Ptt 2 at 1 doll P & additional of 2 Ptt).....6:12:0
3 ordinary license amounts to 15: 0:0
Additional horse tax 6:16:0
"Amount of Land tax.....379: 9:2.5
Town Rent 285L at 5 P Ct. comes to 14: 5:0

Amount of taxes in my bounds.....728: 4:2.5

P. me Ralph Lofftus, Comissr."

The three branch companies had not been cut off at this date for the reason that he states that he has 8 companies. After the branch companies had been cut off he only had 7 companies, 14 in the whole county.

In 1789 the total land tax for the East District was 311 pounds, 6 shillings, and 8.5 pence, considerably less than for the West District for the year 1788. In this year the West District had lost the three branch companies but it had gained two good ones, Linville Creek and Brock's Gap.

Merchants for the County—1806

West Dist.

Jeremiah Kyle
Fawcett & Smith
Geo. Kline (marked out)
Geo. Dove (marked out)
Conrad Custer
Benj. Salvage
Joseph Kring

East Dist.

Jno. Koontz
David Kyle
Peachy Harrison & Co.
Jno. Graham
Thomas Scott
Hugh Dever & Co.
John Wren
Joseph Mauzey
Wm. Woods
Michael Mauzey
Joseph Wayt
Joseph Graham
All paid $15 license except Graham, $30.00.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY INDICATED.

The figures below indicate the growth of the County. The first column is the date; the second, the white tithables above 16; and third, the total population.

1779—1379—5,516
1781—1450—5,800
1784—1816—6,590
1788—1494—5,976
1792—1898—7,592
1793—1953—7,812

The landholders for the following years are as follows:

In 1787— 701 landholders.
In 1795— 878 landholders.
In 1800—1052 landholders.

How to compute the population when you have only the tithables:

The list of the tithables was not a complete census but by the principal ratio the total white population can pretty accurately be ascertained.

All males above 16 including heads of families equal all males under 16. This gives you the total male population.

All females equal 3 per cent. less than all males.

Males above 16 and under 21 about equal 3 per cent. of the heads of families.

Therefore multiply the tithables (all males above 16) by four and you will have the total white population. If you have the tithable lists therefore in any one year you can readily ascertain the total population. The totals will be a little under rather than above the true figures. For instance in Shenandoah and Frederick Counties the males under 16 outnumbered the males above 16 by several hundred. In Rockingham and Augusta Counties the males under 16 were several hundred less than those above 16. In Albemarle they were nearly equal. Doubtless the war had something to do with the variation. These figures were made in the 80's, just after the Revolution. But why did the males above 16 exceed the males below 16, Augusta had 20 per cent. less of "unders," and Shenandoah had 20 per cent. more of "unders". Taking the year 16 as zero Frederick and Shenandoah had more under zero and Rockingham and Augusta had more over zero. This year of 16 is the zero hour for all lads, just when the battle of life opens and the devil lays down the barrage for the grand attack. Get them while they are young, is his policy. The United States Government has a commission at this moment studying the crime condition of the country. If they would study this zero hour in the lives of the youth of the land it might reveal some startling things.

The U. S. Census for 1784 gives Rockingham 7,449, but that figure includes 772 slaves, making the white population, in 1784, 6,677, just 87 more than my figure for that year based on the above system of calculation.

"THE WANDERLUST."

You will note that in 1788 I have 1494 tithables, considerably less than for the year 1784, the U. S. Government census year. Where did I get my tithables? According to my notes I obtained them from the Clerk's office of Rockingham County. Ralph Lofftus for that year returned 747 tithables in the West District. I multiplied that by two for the East District, which is the smaller district if there be any difference. This gave me 1494 tithables. I perhaps have made a mistake, if not, then these figures indicate something. Does it indicate a westward movement? Just after the war thousands moved into the west to take advantage of the cheap lands and the military bounty lands. If my figures are correct it speaks volumes.

Thousands fell into the southwest drift and were carried by that restless stream of humanity down between the mountain ridges, into Tennessee, Kentucky, and on to the father of waters. It was a restless period. Branches of this mighty stream burst thru the water gaps into the northwest. This was the northwest drift into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Some were carried like driftwood and deposited on the sandbars, only to be soon picked up again and carried on. They followed the footprints of Boone, Lincoln, John Sevier, Houston, and others.

We are told that President Hoover's family drifted on this stream. It drifted from Pennsylvania to Maryland, from Maryland to the Yadkin River, from the Yadkin to Ohio, and from Ohio to Iowa and from there to the Pacific coast. That is the history of millions.

George Rogers Clark and his heroes had been in the west in 1778, the year Rockingham was formed, and it does not take a very sharp imagination to hear those boys from the old Tenth Legion talking about the wonderful fertile country out there beyond the beautiful river. I can see the boys back home listening with bated breath and I can feel as they felt the wanderlust coming upon them and soon I can see them enter that mighty stream of emigrants. It is the history of millions. Did this wanderlust depopulate Rockingham? Or have I made a mistake in my figures?

Perhaps I am mistaken in that this 1788 list includes the South Branch companies. but even if it did include them this would be a reduction of only about 75 tithables.

EXPLANATION.

I have made a digest of the original entry books for 1792. I have abbreviated the first name in many cases (the names are spelled out in full in the original), preserved the order in which tithables appear, given the number of slaves, without naming them, and the names of the sons and apprentices, when given. I have also recorded the number of horses as this indicates the amount of land a man possessed usually.

After some names this designation occurs: "Clr. levies" or sometimes "C.P.T." which I take to mean that the person is clear of levies, probably because of his age.

I find the original entry books for only a few years but the lists for other years arranged alphabetically are there, a few of them at least. I have taken this digest from the original entry books for the reason that the sons are given and for the reason that the order in which they appear may help to locate the residence of the tithables.

Everything is sacrificed for brevity and a ready reference, except essentials. I aimed to retain all essentials.

THE MAP PUBLISHED WITH THIS LIST.

I have made a map to be bound with this publication, for the purpose of indicating the West and East Districts and the location of the various military companies. I have indicated on the map with large figures the location of these companies. Therefore if you find Jones in Company 14, look for that number on the map and it will indicate pretty accurately the location of the residence of Jones in 1792.

General George Washington passed thru the county from north to south in 1784. I have indicated that trail with a triple lined road and it very nearly if not entirely is on the dividing line between the West and East Districts.

The map was drawn also for an historical map, and for the purpose of showing and emphasizing the beautiful mountains and the "Deux Belles Rivieres." The rivers are the most interesting and most valuable and the

most beautiful parts of the county and no map shows them clearly. And too when a man goes abroad in the county, he must know where the river is. He may be able to cross a mountain at any point but he cannot cross a river at any point, especially if it is high, from recent rains. Bridges I know obviate the necessity of fording but in order to use the bridge you must go to it. Again if all our bridges were artistic it would add 50 per cent. of beauty to our natural beauty. The Japanese would beautify the country with beautiful arch bridges. We build unsightly economical bridges, just to get us across, all utility, no art, what a pity the engineers do not have a little sense of beauty. The arch is not only the most beautiful bridge but at the same time the most lasting and strongest. What is more beautiful than a stone arched bridge, here you have utility, and beauty forever.

Again if all the power in these two beautiful rivers were harnessed within the county that power would produce more wealth than all the land within the borders of the county. All that power and all that beauty and the map maker does not show them so that you can trace them without using a magnifying glass, or with great difficulty.

Then there are the mountains, the beautiful mountains from whence cometh the rivers, and our strength, from whence cometh all this power, they are often left off entirely. You will see by looking at this map that nearly half of the county is mountainous. That means that if Rockingham has 870 square miles then only about 500 are tillable. Then if you are going to compare it with another county, compare it with a county that has the same number of tillable acres. This is the true test of the agriculture comparison.

Compare Rockingham with Caroline, which has 562 square miles. Caroline has not mountains, no waste land in bays or sea shore and yet one of the best watered counties in the State. Compare Rockingham with it and see which county is producing the most. Rockingham's chicken industry alone is over a million. If all the tillable land in Virginia had Rockingham farmers on it the wealth of the State would soon increase. Hard work has made Rockingham produce. It is not all in the land. Hard work is the only thing that will entice the land to produce.

I have not made the map with all the roads, but have tried to conserve the ancient roads. The two most important roads in 1792 were the Keezeltown Road or the Old Indian Road, and the Swift Run Gap Road and neither touched Harrisonburg. They crossed at Peale's Cross Roads where Felix Gilbert had a store. It passed south of Harrisonburg by the Stone Spring and entered the Warm Springs Pike near Dayton.

Then the next important road was perhaps the Middle Road leading north from Harrisonburg thru Kratzer's Springs and on to Timberville and on north.

Then there is the back road or Turleytown road. Turleytown has the distinction of being the oldest town in the county.

SPOTSWOOD AND THE PRINTS OF HIS HORSESHOES

I have indicated that Spotswood crossed the Blue Ridge at Milam's gap by placing a horseshoe there. I am inclined to believe that he did cross there and if he did he buried the bottle in Massanutten. For some time I have been told that there were prints of horseshoes on the cliffs, known as Franklin cliffs, near this pass, and it was thot by some that they were carved there by the hand of man. I went up to the cliffs and examinedthe tracks. They were there in the rock about the size of an ordinary horse but on examination I find the rock to be constructed of material that has many cavities in it, and they have the tendacy to take the form of a circle. I saw four rather distinct horseshoe prints and other cavities that suggest the print of a horse's foot. However the knights of

the golden horseshoe have had their trail marked in the imperishable stone on Franklin cliffs. . Spotswood was too ankious to get back to Williamsburg to take the time to carve his horseshoe on the rocks, but the Creator of all things put them there for him, right where he crossed the mountains. So I have placed a horseshoe in that mountain pass. The new Hoover road will pass near by this delightful spot on the top of the cliffs. I hope yet some day to find the bottle which Spotswood buried in Massanutten, that is, I think he buried it there.

Morton writing in 1925 says:

"He (Spotswood) attempted to get through Swift Run Gap, but actually crossed at Milam's Gap, farher to the North, and reached South river at the town of Shenandoah, or in its near vicinity."

(Story of Winchester p. 37.)

If the historians continue to search, they will, in my opinion find that he crossed the river at the mouth of the Massanutten Creek in the heart of the Massanutten.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Figures on the left mean number of horses accredited to each person chargeable with the tithes.

H—horse or horses.

S—son above 16, if no age given.

N—slave above 16, "Big Negro."

n—slave above 12 and under 16, "Little Negro."

No P.—No property. Indicates old age, youth, or recent arrival.

A—acres.

ab. 16—above 16 years of age.

(sh. 10-6)—Stallion & value in pounds and shillings.

Abbreviations used in original records:

"Clr"—clear of levies.

"C.P.T."—clear of levies. May indicate military service.

All given names are given in full in the original, but I have abbreviated them for economy of space.

INDEX.

Index refers to company number.

"P" means found in Pendleton County.

Smith 1(4)—means Smith occurs 4 times in Company 1.

un—under. For instance, Hatfield un Mallow means you must look for Mallow and you will find Hatfield.

COMMISSIONER'S BOOK FOR WEST DISTRICT—1792

"The property Book of Rockingham County for 1792 &
By me
RALPH LOFFTUS, Commissioner."

This is on the outside of the book. On the inside he refers to the order of 1787 appointing him commissioner.

Then the names of the captains of the companies in his bounds follow. They are:

"1. James Davies's and
2. Thomas Shanklin's and
3. Uriah Gartin's and
4. George Huston's and
5. Charles McClain's and
6. Jacob Lincoln's and
7. John Ruddle's B. Gap.

By me
RALPH LOFFTUS, Commissioner."

Mr. Lofftus was a very fine penman, finishing his books with great flourishes of the goose quill. Mr. Moore, commissioner of the East District, was not so artistic. Mr. Lofftus in listing tithables would say, "John Smith and 2 sons, John and Henry above 16", while Mr. Moore would say, "John Smith and John and Henry ab. 16."

No. 1—West Dist.

CAPT. JAMES DAVIES COMPANY (Present West Ashby Dist.)

(Spring Creek—Briery Branch—SW corner of County—mainly between the forks of Dry and North Rivers and the Rawley and Warm Springs pikes.)

3-Hayet, Jno.-21
3-Kinery, Jno.-21
3-Goul, Wm.-21 & Ap. Jerry Dovel
3-Woods, Chas.-21
2-Smith, Benj.-21 & 1N Fortune (1 of 2 horses owned by McWilliams)
2-Shipman, David
6-Smith, Henry-3N
1-Hall, Samuel
1-Peter, a free negro.
2-Frain, Jno.
1-Rader, David
4-Shipman, Jno.
4-Shipman, Isaiah, 1S, 2N
1-Smith, Jno. jobber.
6-Smith, Jno.-5N-1n
1-Prinkman, Patrick
1-King, Mordicai
1-Ord, John-1N
4-Black, Henry
2-Black, Jno.
4-Rigs, James
2-Rigs, Mark
2-Keares, Chas.
-Cunningham, Wm. no P.
-William ——— -4 Vicars or Biears?
4-Weldon, Conrad-1S James
4-Dowel, Tom M.-1S John
1-Thompson, Benj.
2-Garvin, Benj.
5-Malcom, Jno.-1S Alex.
1-Malcom, Alex.
2-King, Tom.
9-Crawford, James
1-Crawford, Isaac
6-Rice, Jno.-5N-4n
-Graves, Absolum, charged to Dt. Rice.
1-Rice, Jno. Jr.-1h prvd.
3-Salts, Umphra-1S Hugh
9-Dever, Hugh-1N
7-Douglas, Joe
3-Miller, Henry
1-Morris, Jno.
9-Ruins, Henry (Ewing) 1S Henry, 4N-3n
1-Newman, Andrew
7-Hamilton, Gawin-3N
6-Spinks, James-Wm. and Enock Nails.
1-Person, Tom.
2-Connel, Rich. M.
3-Dean, Jno.
4-Blain, Wm.
3-Chestnut, Dan.-a bro. Chas. ab. 16.

2-Bowman, Peter
3-Humrickhouser, Geo. & father Peter ab. 21
5-Davison, Arthur & 2 Bros. James & Andrew ab. 16
7-Miller Jno.-1N-1n
0-Knowls, Chas. no P.
5-Reed, Sarah-1n
5-Davies, Robt.
5-Davies, James-1n
10-Kid, Jonathan-2N
7-Davies, John-2N "Robin Hood"
10-Magill, James-2n
6-Magil, James, Jr.
2-Smith, Mathias
0-Kilburn, Tom. no P.
4-Coogler, Geo.
3-Wise, Mik.
3-Shank, Jacob
18-Ervin, Francis-1s Clements-3N
7-Ervin, Sam.-1S John
7-Ervin, Benj.
0-Kincade, Sam.-no P.
3-Dever, Wm.-3N
4-Wagey, Phil.-3s, Jacob, Phil, Abrm.
3-Wooden, Jonathan
5-Dever, Jno.-6N
5-McGuffin, Robt.-2 app. Sterman Tate & Wm. Steel.
8-Ralston, James-4s, Robt., Jno., Benj. & Wm.
1-Hughes, James.
1-Cyzer, Jno. (Keyser?)
4-Keenery, Mik.
1-Sheridan, Jno.
0-Cunningham, Wm.-no P.
2-Witmere, Fred.
6-Joseph, Moses-2s Abrm. & Isaac
1-Joseph, Mik.
0-Brookins, Chas. no P.
2-Webb, James.
6-Huston, Jno.-2Ss, Robt. & Jno.
3-Collins, Edward
0-Fairburn, Jno. 1s John
10-Hart, Silas-3N-1n-a four-wheeled carriage.
7-Guin, James-3N-1n
7-Fulton, Tom.
6-Loftus, Ralph-2ss, Francis & Geo.
0-Bowman, Jno.-no P.
-Rice, Benj. land, old 335 & 99, new 220 & 180.

TOTALS.

Heads of families	97
Sons & others ab. 16	30
Apprentices	5
Free negroes	1
Slaves	66
Horses	351

REMARKS.

Names in or Near No. 1—

Spring Creek, Briery Branch, Beaver Creek, North River, Dry River, The Glade, Warm Springs Turnpike, Round Hill, Ottobine, Clover Hill, Coakleytown, Dayton, Stemphleytown, Bridgewater, Montezuma, Rushville.

In the Mountain West of this Company Are These Names—

Union Springs, Rawley Springs, Narrow Back Mountain, Rocky Run Mt., Briery Branch Gap Road to Sugar Grove, Path Ridge, Hone Quarry Mt., Mossy Creek, Richland Mt., Mine Hollow Run, Hone Quarry Branch.

Just Across the Line in Augusta County Are—

Mossy Creek, Mt. Solon, Naturay Chimneys, Blue Hole (or Sapphire Pool), Todd's Spring.

Henry Miller was the owner of the famous iron works at Mossy Creek, across the line in Augusta County. I notice he is referred to as "Dutch" Henry Miller, in one tax list.

This name Humrickhouser is a double name and some of the descendants of Peter have dropped the Homrick and are known as Housers (informant, Edith R. Odle, Spencer, Iowa). Housers sold land to Jacob Strickler on Smith Creek, east of New Market, about the time of the Revolution.

The Silver Lake at Dayton was once known as Houston's Spring.

Silas Hart, noted Baptist Senior Justice and Sheriff of Augusta County, and appointed first Justice of Rockingham when it was formed and thereby sheriff, lived on Briery Branch. He attended church on Linville Creek and made his will in favor of Baptist ministers. The justices were appointed on the 24th day of March, 1778, pursuant to Act of Assembly October, 1777. He owned the only four wheeled carriage in the County at this time. John Mackall (Co. No. 4) had the only two wheeled carriage. These two were the only carriages in the County at this time.

NO. 2—West Dist.

CAPT. THOMAS SHANKLIN'S COMPANY (Present West Central Dist.)
(Mt. Clinton—Muddy Creek—War Branch.)

4-Hinton, Joe
1-Tucker, Rich.
1-Gilmore, Tom.
1-Gilmore, Gad.
5-Green, Ezekiel-1s Ezekiel.
5-Higgins, Wm.-2s Tom & Wm.
4-Calhoon, James
0-Ong, Edw., no P.
1-Carroll, Samuel
1-Cherryholmes, Green
6-Berry, David-1s David
1-Berry, Jno. (100 A. of land)
1-Berry, Geo. Herdman (100 A.) 1N
4-Berry, Benj.-1n
12-Hopkins, Arch., Sr.-3N-1n
8-Shanklin, Tom.-1s Gordon-3N
1-Shanklin, James
1-Gordon, Jno.
7-Hopkins, Ephraim-1n
0-Harmon, Henry, no P.
4-Lock, Jno. C. P. T.
6-Henry, Henry, 1S Hugh 21
5-Henry, Jno.
8-Gordon, Tom. & father 21-1N-2n
5-Messersmith, Geo. and bro. Jno. 1
1-Smith, Tom.
6-Harrison, Elizabeth, 1s Andrew.
9-Davison, Josiah, 1s Dan.-2N
6-Mathews, Solomon
1-Leary, Jno.
4-Johnston, James
1-Benj. Linvil
6-Green, Francis & Francis Bowen 21
0-McKinsey, Tom, no P.
3-Lockhart, James, 1s Wm.
5-Bowen, Tom.
1-Campbell, Tom.
2-Rodgers, Joe.
1-McKee, Jno.
9-Herdman, Jno. & father 21, 2N
0-Graham, Jno. no P.
2-Thompson, Alex.
5-Shanklin, Elizabeth
1-Boyd, Jno.
9-Eversole, Jacob, 1s Peter-1N
8-Hopkins, Jno., 1n
0-Harris, Edward, no P.
1-Malcom, Jno.
1-Copland, Hugh
10-Hopkins, Jane, 1s Tom.-2N
4-Funk, Henry, 1s Christly
9-Baxter, Geo. 1s Joe, 2N
5-Hopkins, Arch. Jr.-1N
9-Euins, Jno., Sr.-1s James, 1N
0-Euins, Wm. no P.
5-Blain, Jno.-1s Andrew
4-McCartney, James
9-Coffman, Jacob-2s, Jacob & Benj.
2-Sanderson, Chas.
1-Sheckelford, Zachary, app. Joe Sheckelford-2N
5-Hanes, Fred.
2-Samples, Robt.
3-Samples, Moses.
4-Cromer, Martin
1-Cash, Jno.
2-Cromer, Jno.
2-Rader, Conrad.
8-Ralston, David, Sr., & a bound boy Sam Twichet, 16
1-Ralston, Wm. 1N
6-Ralston, David, Jr.
4-Vance, Christly & Jno. Bogs 21
3-Wisher, Bartholomew.
2-Culp, Henry
4-Kilburn, Jno.
0-Curry, Robt. & Jno. entered and proved back
1-Bright, Jno.
1-Blosser, Abrm.
4-Leedy, Sam.
1-Palcer, Peter.
3-Palcer, Susanna
1-Lank, Jno.
8-Johnston, Jno.-1s Jno.
1-Hinton, Easter-1N
7-Hinton, Benj. 1N (ch-7-6)
5-Vance, Handel-1S, Sol.
0-Spitler, Jacob, 1sDan.
1-Brown, Sam.
0-Harrison, Jesse & entered in another place.
6-Brannaman, Abrm.-a boy named Milca 16
1-Shank, Adam.
8-Thomas, Evan, 2SS not named
2-Crisman, Mary
1-Crisman, Jacob
2-Crisman, Abrm.
0-Vance, Handel, 1S Sol. entered and proved back.
5-Dunlap, Robt. 1s Wm.
1-Peery, Geo. (Beery)
4-Peery, Abrm.
4-Curry, John
3-Curry, Robt.
1-Mahoney, James
4-Harrison, Jesse
7-Gilmore, James & Sam. 21
1-Gilmore, David.

TOTALS.

Heads of families	104	Apprentices	3
Sons ab. 16 and others	32	Slaves	30
Horses	350		

Names in or Near No. 2—

Beginning at southwest corner and going around like the hand of a clock: Rawley Springs, Liberty Springs, War Branch, Hopkins Gap, Crisman P. O., Muddy Creek, Green Mount, Franklin or Mt. Clinton Pike, Dale Enterprise, Mole Hill, Rawley Springs pike, Karicofe P. O. (now Hinton), Mt. Clinton.

Names in the Mountains West of This Company—

Rawley Springs, Liberty Springs. Hopkins Gap, Riven Rock, Flag Mt, Gum Run, Gladwell P. O., Chestnut Ridge, Goods Mt., Kephart Hollow, Dundore Mt., Skidmore Fork, Lawyers Path, Feed Stone Mt., Brush Ridge.

This military company joins No. 1 on the north. There is a post office on Muddy Creek named Hinton. There was once a post office north of Mt. Clinton named Crisman. The old Archibald Hopkins brick mansion stands near a mill on Muddy Creek, several miles north of Mt. Clinton. This was later known as Burtner's Mill. The Crismans lived further up on Muddy Creek, at a mill also I think, in the early days, but about 1900 Crismans were living in the old Archibald Hopkins brick mansion.

If you go on up Muddy Creek you come to a watershed and then come to the head of Joe's Creek at Singers Glen. Here Henry Funk evidently lived. Blain lived probably on War Branch as well as Henry Henry, or near there. Crismans, Ralstons, Funks, and other pioneer families still live in that section of Rockingham.

Many of the persons in this list were Presbyterians and no doubt were buried in the church yard at New Erection where there is yet a flourishing congregation with a fine old brick church in a magnificent grove. Some lie buried in the bottom of Silver Lake at Dayton, the first site of this church, I have been told.

There is a road, long known as the Back Road, running from Dry River and War Branch north, parallelling Little North Mountain and not far from its eastern base, to Cootes Store and on north thru the County. Near Cootes it was known as the Turleytown road. It was a very old road and this company was gathered evidently along that road.

Muddy Creek enters the left bank of Dry River about four miles northeast of Spring Creek and serves a very beautiful little valley. The Singers Glen valley is a continuation of it as the divide is hardly perceptible to the traveler.

Near Singers Glen at the foot of Little North Mountain is Sparkling Springs. In the same mountain west of Mt. Clinton is Liberty Spring, and west of Hinton is Rawley Springs. West of Little North Mountain is a little valley known as Hopkins Gap.

No. 3—West Dist.

CAPT. URIAH GARTIN'S COMPANY (Present Central Ashby Dist.)

Mt. Crawford—Bridgewater, Dayton, Pleasant Valley—North River section.

4-Hansberger, Stephen
6-Hansberger, Henry-1N
10-Snowden, Geo.-1N
5-Guin, Patt,-1s Robt.
1-Guin, Randal
4-Guin, James
1-Herring, Abigail-1N
11-Herring, Leonard-1n
2-Travies, Jno.
1-Herring, Hannah
5-Herring, Bethuel, 1N 1n
7-Herring, Wm. 1S Alex. ab 21, 2n
2-Hall, Jno.
3-Guin, Dan.
3-Smith, Abrm.
4-Carbough, Geo. 1S Cris. 21
4-Shanklin, Andrew, 1N
3-Shanklin, Edw. Sr., 1s Sam.
2-Shanklin, Joe. 4-Shanklin, Edw. Jr.
1-Black, Fred. Sr.
2-Black, Fred. Jr.
2-Black, Jno.
2-Oat, Francis.
1-Beamer, Phil.
7-Stuart, Francis, 1s James
3-Swats, Phil.
1-Shaver, Abrm., app. Jesse Grace 16
4-Landice, Jno.
5-Moyers, Peter & Phil. Miller 21 (sh 6-6)
3-Ealy (Caley), Geo.
2-Soup, Peter.
4-Rohr, Peter, Sr. 1s Jno.
3-Rohr, Conrad
4-Rohr, Peter, Jr.
2-Kiesler, Fred.
3-Willberger, David
1-Smelcer, Adam
2-Paceinger, Peter-1s Mik. "H. Compa."
2-Songer, Geo.
2-Beard, Francis
2-Gray, Jacob
1-Gray, Adam
0-Smith, Stophel 1s Jacob (1s Jacob marked thru)
0-Wace, Jno. no P.
2-Clemer, Geo.
2-Miller, Adam 1s Geo.
0-Miller, Jno. no P.
0-Cline, Adam entered with his bro.
4-Songer, Peter.
2-Songer, Jacob
0-Kinser, Mik. no P.
1-Huffman, Valentine
4-Huffman, Geo.
2-Huffman, Sol.
3-Rode, Fred.
8-Byerly, Joe. 3S Joe, David, Jno. 21
1-Miller. Sam
2-King, Geo.
2-McClung, Wm.
4-Sryor, Lewis.
6-Grattan, Jno.-4N
3-Gladden, Rich.
1-Clinefelt, Mik.
3-Evely, Paul
0-Cain, Cornelius, no P.
0-Croan, Jno. no P.
2-Stalt (Shalt, Hall), Noah
3-Deck, Hyerronemus, 1s Henry
2-Oonrow, Jno. 2s Adam & Geo.
0-Sprinkley, Henry no P.
4-Turley, Ignatius, 1s Aaron
6-Robinson, Wm. 1s Abrm.
7-Beard, James & Wm., Bell Ex to James Beard, dec's., Wm. & David Beard ab. 16—4N
7-Hanna, Violet, & Nancy
4-Bell, Wm.
0-Gray, Jno. no P. (Groy)
0-Gray, Henry, app. Martin Cratsinger, noP.
4-Gartin, Uriah, 2 N (the same last year entered on the book)
0-Huston, Jno., property by mistake in D. Compa.
4-Harrison, Benj. 1N (ch10s)
1-Harrison, Jack
1-Harrison, James
2-McWilliams, Sam
0-Shepherd, Adam no
2-Oliver Dan
2-Oliver, Leonard.
2-Pry, Patt.
7-Fowler, Wm. & a bound boy 16.
9-Wice, Jno. & a bound boy 16-1N (sh-10)
2-Snider, Henry, Sr. (390 A)
0-Snider, Mik. Geo., no P.
1-Snider, Abrm.
1-Snider, Henry, Jr.
1-Butt, Windle
4-Butt, Adam.
3-Butt, Jno.
1-Butt, Henry
5-Hulvey, Conrad, 1s Jno.

1-Wisehart, Nich.
0-Tetrick, Adam, no P.
2-Beard, Powel (Nt. P.) 1N
0-Fifer, Cutlip
0-Butt, Jacob, no P.
4-Landice, Jno. 1s Christopher.
2-Kiesaker, Jno.
3-Ruddle, Stephen (sh-11-16)

TOTALS.

Heads of families.....107
Sons and others ab. 16..... 28
Slaves 22
Horses 293

Names in or Near No. 3—

Beginning at southwest corner and going around like the hands of a clock: Warm Springs pike, Bridgewater, Cooks Creek, Dayton, Valley Pike, Blacks Run, Pleasant Valley (Rockingham P. O.), Pleasant Run, Spaders Ch., Cross Keys on Keezletown Road, Meyerhoeffers Store, Shavers Hill near Friedens Church on Faughts Branch, North River P. O. at Mt. Crawford Station on B. & O. Ry. on North River, Naked Creek on Augusta line, Wises Hill on Augusta line, Silver Creek & Wise Hollow opposite town of Mt. Crawford. Oceola Spring near Pleasant Valley.

This company centers around Mt. Crawford, on North River and the Valley Pike southwest of Harrisonburg—between Warm Springs Pike and the old Keezeltown road. In early patents the Valley pike at Mt. Crawford was referred to as the Pennsylvania Road and on further southwest on Naked Creek as the "Irish Path." This indicates the trail of the Pennsylvania Pilgrim and also of the Scotch Irish contingent rushing into Augusta and Rockbridge.

Names just across the line in Augusta—

Seawright Springs, Dice's Spring, Burketown, Campbells Mill, Weyers Cave, Cave Station—both just across the river from Rockland Mills, where the Keezeltown Road crosses that stream into Augusta.

Grattan patented a large tract south of the Mt. Crawford bridge on right bank of the stream. The old Grattan brick mansion can be seen (1930) from the Valley Pike, a half mile down from the bridge. I think it was in Grattan's patent that the ford at this bridge was referred to as the Pennsylvania Ford.

The Herrings still live between Dayton and Bridgewater on west fork of Cooks Creek. . I think this is a very old homestead. Here we have Abigail Herring. I think it was an Abigail Herring that married Abraham Lincoln and became the grandmother of the President. I noticed that this name was spelled on an old tombstone in Harrisonburg, Herron.

Beards probably lived near the mouth of Naked Creek and I think I have seen the name spelled Byrd.

Wace is probably Wise—Beyerly was probably near Pleasant Valley—Wice is probably Wise of Wise Hollow—Tetrick is Detrick—Ruddle is Riddle.

No. 4

CAPT. GEO. HUSTON'S COMPANY (Present Eastern portion of Ashby Dist.)

Friedens Church—Meyerhoeffer's Store—Good's Mill—Cross Keys—Keezletown Road—Long's Hill—Mill Creek—Scotts Ford—Sunnyside—Spaders Church.

1-Fillinger, Lewis, C. P. T.-2s Jacob & Henry.
2-Slusher, Jno.
0-Kiester, Phil Sr. 1S Jno. ab. 21 (140 & 67 A.)
2-Keester, Phil. Jr. (57 A.)
3-Keester, Peter (127 A.)
3-Plecker, Peter
3-Shira, Jacob
0-Paceinger, Peter, in Gartin vouchers must be charged H.
5-Earman, Mik. & Jacob Conrad 16
0-Dove, Henry, no P.
2-Williamson, Tom.
2-Aldorpha, Anth—S Joe
1-Messerly, Jno.
2-Painter, Leonard
2-Deck, Jacob
4-Deck, Henry
0-Deck, Adam, no P.
5-Tutwiler, Leonard, 1s Jacob 16, 1S
3-Aldorpha, Anth.—1S Joe. 21
3-Brown, Peter
5-Arnold, Mathias
0-Burns, Jno., no P.
2-Kipler, Windle-1N
15-Mackhall, Jno. 1s Ewd. 16 & 1 overseer Burdit Skinner 21 & a two-wheeled carriage-16N-1n
9-Cathrea, Jno. 7N-1n
7-Cathrea, Jno. Jr.-3N
3-Wolf, Phil
4-Wolf, Jacob
4-Nicewanger, Chris. 1s Abrm.
2-Venice, Cris
2-Bone (Boone), Abrm.
2-Smith, Jacob
3-Bushlock, Peter
3-Deadman, Cris.
3-Shoulderman, Henry
1-Messerly, Jno.
4-Ireland, Wm.
4-Huston, Jno.
4-Caller, Ludwick
2-Huston, Geo.
5-Alford, Jno. 2s Robt. & Benj.
0-Linkswiler, Adam, no P.
3-Deggs, Agness 1s Ruel
1-Souribner, David
3-Kiesler, Jacob
2-Kiesler, Henry
4-Judey, Jno. & Bro. Jacob 21
4-Crouse, Jno.
1-Smith, Nicholasbut C. P. T.
1-Beaker, Martin (Baker)
2-Beaker, Jno.
6-Sivela, Joe & Bro. Geo. 16 & mother's property.
7-Kiplinger, Jno.
4-Milteberger, Jno.
6-Siler, Christian
1-Lemmons, Jno.
1-Kiesler, Peter
3-Seche, Jacob
3-Sailor, Woolery (Ulrich)
1-Siprel, Fred.
5-Witmore, Jacob 2s Jacob & Jno.
2-Witmore, Martin
1-Aldorpha, Jno.
2-Wideck, Jno.
5-Doubt, Mathias
3-Knave, Geo. (Neff)
3-Hanna, Tom.
4-Oucheltree, Mathew
1-Hanna, Ann-1N
2-Witmore, Jno.
2-Lemmons, Jacob
3-Mace, Henry
4-Cuthoe, Benonie (Cashaw, Cashew)
1-Kirkhoof, Stophel
8-Rust, Valentine 1s Mathias
1-Woolery (Ulrich), Peter
5-May, Adam
0-James, Doctr. no P.
2-Collins, Jesse
2-Brinkley, Wm.
0-Morrice, Jno. no P.
4-Cline, Stophel
2-Geerhart, Mathias
3-Cook, Peter, meason (may be Peeter Cook Mason)
(Meason,Peter Cook-same as above)
3-Cline, Jno. (133-162 A.)
2-Cline, Conrad.
2-Cline, Adam app. Jacob Smith 16
2-Robush, Geo.
1-Miller, Leonard
5-Witsel, Peter 2s Jno. & Peter
2-Cook, Jacob 2s Jacob & Jno.
1-Long, Adam
6-Willberger, Math. 3s Hen,. Jacob, Jno.

2-Safley, Volentine. 1s Geo.
2-Kiplinger, Peter (sh-)
3-Kiplinger, Jno.
2-House, Adam
2-Tombough, Fred.
2-Tombough, Mik.
2-Campbell, Elizabeth & father Wm. McCleery 21 & her 2s Wm. & Jno.
5-Scott, Jacob C.P.T.
3-Moyers, Fred.
6-Hudlow, Jacob
7-Trourobough, Wm. 2s Adam & Wm.
1-Kesler, Peter
1-Siprel, Fred.
5-Hook, Wm. 1s James
4-Hook, Robt. 1s. James 16
1-Seche, Mary
3-Sailor, Henry
1-Craft, Phil.
3-Fisher, Abrm.
8-Kyger (Geiger), Volentine
9-Hook, Robt. Sr.
2-Hook, Geo.
1-Bradley, Andrew
3-Hook, James
0-Wolf, Jno. no P.
3-Hudlow, Geo.
0-Linkswiler, Adam, no P.
13-Snap, Jno. 1s Joe. & Joe Thorn 16 last year same 1N
1-Jones, Wm.
0-Haviner, Urbanus, no P.
2-Weaver, Jno.

TOTALS.

Heads of Families.....124
Sons and others ab. 16..... 36
Slaves 31
Horses 366

This companyNo. 4 was evidently composed of persons living along the old Keezletown Road from Augusta County north and probably extended east as far as Port Republic and Weyers Cave. It evidently included the fertile Mill Creek valley. Mill Creek heads at Taylor's Springs (now the famous Massanetta Springs), flows south and enters the North River a mile above Port Republic. There is a Williams Run that heads in the neighborhood of Cross Keys to the west of Mill Creek, flows parallel with it and enters the river a half mile above its mouth. To the west of Williams Run is Faughts Branch that heads also in the neighborhood of Cross Keys and flows southwest, entering the river five miles above the former.

The battle of Cross Keys was fought near the post office by that name on the Keezeltown road and near the heads of Faughts Branch, Williams Run and Mill Creek.

Many of those whose names appear in this list no doubt attended church at old Friedens Church and old Peaked Mountain at McGaheysville.

It is known that Mace, Boone, Tutwiler, Cathrea, Baker, Robush (Ruebush), Hook, and others lived in this neighborhood.

It will be noted that John Mackhall (McCall) had 18 slaves and an overseer and a two wheeled carriage. He is the only man who had an overseer and a two wheeled carriage and only one or two had more slaves in the county at this time.

I understand that Hooks early owned the land whereon the battle of Cross Keys was fought. Mill Creek Church (Brethren) was just behind the Confederate lines and was used as a hospital during the battle.

Just across the Augusta line is Weyers Cave (now Grand Cavern), Mt. Meridian where Jackson rested after the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic. The Triple Forks of the Shenandoah, North, Middle and South Rivers unite near Port Republic. Middle River unites with North River on the County line above Port and they unite with South River at Port.

Kiger Shop is also probaby in this area. The name was spelled Geiger in the early days. It means Fidler and some have anglicized the name to Fidler, I have understood.

No. 5—West Dist.

CAPT. CHAS. McCLAIN'S COMPANY (present center of Central Dist.)

Harrisonburg, Mole Hill—central company.

7-Harrison, Robt. & Reuben-4N
1-Oliver, Jeremiah
0-Lyon, Abrm. no P.
3-Harrison, Benj. & Robt. Buckner, app. 16
0-Harrison, Mathew, no P.
1-Spangler, Fred. & Wm. Shipman app. 16-1N
2-Smith, Nicholas & Isaac Davies, app. 16
2-Waterman, Asher, 2N
2-Shipman, Jonathan, 2N
1-Baldwin, Zebulon
1-Cravins, Joe-1N
1-Harrison, Cuthbert
0-Lundrian, Tom., no P.
0-Owens, Simon, no P.
4-Harrison, Tom. 2N, 2n
3-Reeves, Bruer, 2N, 1n
1-Welch, Jno., a stage wagon to be valued
1-Bradin, Jno.
1-Smith, Josiah
1-Lenachan, Dennis-1N
1-Graham, Jno
3-Scott, Tom, Stage wagon to be valued-2N, 1n.
0-Price, Wm. no P.
0-Martin, James no P.
0-Newlin, Mark, no P.
3-Donoven, Wm.
0-Newlin, Jno. no P.
1-Herring, Tom
1-Burgess, Henry, Jno. Cool app. 16.
2-Shanklin, Andrew, Nich Brooks & Wm. Denoven, apps. 16
0-Somersaul, Jno. no P.
3-Rutherford, Robt. 1S Elliott 21
1-Sights, Geo.-Arch. Rutherford & Jno. Messick apps. 16
1-Sulivan, Tom.
0-Sulivan, Dennis, no P.
1-Cravens, Wm.-James Cravens & Jno. Dalton, apps. 16
2-Tiffany, Hugh, Sam Moody app. 16
0-Phillis, a free negro & a slave named Aaron Npr. 1N
1-Turner, Jno.
0-Campbell, Jno. no P.
0-Smith, Jno. no P.
0-Carroll, Wm. no P.
1-Hielfly, Peter & two apps. 16 (not named)
0-McGuire, Patt no P.
1-Black, Jno.
0-Black, Sam & James Black app. 16, no P.
0-O Bryan, Dennis, no P.
0-Lockery. Alex. no P.
2-Gay, Sam.
0-Lander (Landes), Sam. no P.
1-Cline, Geo.
0-Flower, Adam, no P.
2-Hicks, Jno.
0-Cummings, Patt ab 16 no P.
1-Sourbeer, Anth. & Geo. Srum, 16
1-Byrd, Jno.
0-Carns, Jno. no P.
0-Steel, Jno. no P.
1-Apler, Jno. & Cris. Everhart 16
0-Miller, Jacob, no P.
2-Wrenchford, Wm.
0-Wrenchford, Geo. no P.
1-Kenedy, Wm.
0-Palmer, Jno. no P.
1-Linsey, Mik.
0-Maloy, James, no P.
0-McClain, Chas. & Mye Cravens app 16-1n
0-Lowery, Wm., no P.
1-Good, Jacob & Wm. Black App. 16
1-Henton, James & Sam Tallman app 16
0-Brown, James no P
0-Aldorpha, Jno. & Jno. Cup app. 16
5-Black, Jno. Sr.
3-Rodgers, James. - Jno. Rodgers, Gordon Rodgers, all ab. 1.
4-Dickenson,Dan. & Sam Chanly, Alex Graham, Jno. Painter, apps. 16
3-Comer, Sam.
0-Rumburg, Tom. no P.
2-Wickle, Jacob
4-Peebler, Lewis
1-Caigee? Cris. ab. 16
4-Peebler, Jacob 5-Bushang, Jacob & a bound boy, Jacob Howel, 16
3-Hoover, Chrisley
4-Harrison, Dan.-1N
1-Hansberger, Jacob
2-Miller, Abrm. & Sam. & Jacob Miller apps. 16
4-Broombough, Henry 1s David
2-Brown, Mik.
3-Spitler, Jacob
1-Flickiner, Cris.
5-Miller, Sam.-1n
1-Chantrill, Tom. 7-Miller, Isaac.
0-Carroll, Jno. no P.

3-Brown, James.
4-Miller, Jno.
1-Miller, Mik.
2-Miller's Jacob Admr. charged with
2-Miller, Chrisley
2-Coffman, Martin
5-Sheltman, Phelix 1S Jno. 21
6-Winger, Henry
1-Fritz, Mik.
2-Cravens, Robt.
1-Hoyette, Jno.
6-Dictum, Joe. 1S Rich. 21, 1N
1-Syer, Sam (sh)
2-Argabright, Martin
3-Argabright, Adam
3-Argabright, Geo.
1-Argabright, Jno.
0-Gains, Benj. no P.
6-Dundore, Chrisley
1-Dundore, Cath.
3-Guin, Jno. 1N, 1n
8-Hemphill, Sam. 2s Robt. & Sam.
0-Henphill, Jno. no P.
2-Denny, Joe.
2-Pattorph, Jno.
2-Crawford, Robt.
1-Picket, Benj.
8-Smith, Benj. 1N, 1n
0-Musgrove, Elliott, no P.
5-Sheltman, Phelix 1S Jno 21 entered before.
1-Flack, Jno.
12-Taylor, Jno. Arch., James, William, & Jonathan Taylor.
2-Malley, Larrence
4-Hoyett, Andrew.
1-Hoyett, Conrad.
0-Annett, Jno. no P.
2-Sights, Lewis
1-Solomon, Aaron
2-Smith, Tom.
6-Andrew, Adam & Bro.-in-law, Jno. Oughey
1-Waits, Jno. 1N, 1n
1-Euins, Jno. Jr. 1N, 1n.
2-Spar, Jno.
0-Miller, Jacob, no P.
1-Harrey, Jno.
0-Levey, Jno. no P.
1-Johnston, Wm. 1 horse proved.
1-Pence, Peter & Peter Fulce 16, all belonging to Phil Hanes and him ab. 21 mist. in entering.
1-Bell, Geo.

TOTALS.

Heads of families.....144
Sons and others sons 9; app. 30.. 39
Slaves 35
Horses 254
Two stage waggons.

This company was located in and about Harrisonburg, the county seat. It went as far as Mole Hill, four miles west of Harrisonburg on the Rawley Springs pike. I know that Henry Broombough (Brumback) lived near Mole Hill on his plantation known as "New Glasgow."

Robert and Reuben Harrison, who head the list, were sons of Thomas Harrison, founder of Harrisonburg. They inherited much if not all the land on which Harrisonburg is now located and the deeds show that they sold many lots to purchasers after the Revolution.

Thomas Harrison was their brother and he had a store in Harrisonburg, Thomas, Sr., having died prior to this time. In 1790 Thomas, Jr., m. Sally Ollever, probably the daughter of Jeremiah Oliver who is second on the list.

Several facts distinguish this company from the other companies and indicate that the county seat was developing into a business center. These are the outstanding facts: the company is larger, having 144 while the others have in the neighborhood of 100; it has 30 apprentices, indicating that they were needed in the manufacturing business; a dearth of sons above 16 is noted; the company is also short on horses, having only 254, while a company of 100 will have as many as 350 horses; many have no horses at all or just one horse, indicating a town residence, the farmers are listed at the end of the company evidently, as the horses and slaves increase. Scott and Welch each have a stage waggon. These are the only stage waggons listed in the County.

Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 10 surround this company.

Aaron Solomon was a Baptist preacher at Harrisonburg. Some of his people lived in recent years near Pleasant Valley.

No. 6

CAPT. JACOB LINCOLN'S COMPANY (Present west portion Linville Dist.)

Linville Creek—Edom, Linville—Tide Spring—Kratzers Spring—Broadway—Green Hill—Round Hill—Joes Creek—Wengers Mill—Klines Mill—Jacob Lincoln's home.

10-Crisman, Geo. 2s Jno. & Chas. 5N
7-Green, Joe & James
1-Forsythe, Abrm.
3-Brooks, James
1-OBryan, Dennis
4-Reece, Lewis
1-Lewis, Joe.
2-Ralston, Wm.
4-Gum, Jehue, and a bound boy named Jacob
0-Whitehouse, Jno. no p. (Whitehurst)
2-Whitehead, Jacob & a bound boy Martin Higgins.
3-Peery, Nicholas, Jr.
1-Beard, Jno.
2-Davies, Wm.
1-Davies, Wm. Jr.
1-Davies, Jno. (this item marked thru)
1-Ford, Mik.
5-Clough, Jno.
3-Terry, Jno.
3-Casner, Geo. 1n
1-Painter, Leonard
1-Vance, Jno.
2-Wiseman, Isaac 1s Abner
0-Wiseman, Sam. no p.
1-Wiseman, Jacob
2-Eakins, Wm. 2s ab. 16 (not named)
0-Bailey, Wm. no p.
1-Peery, Jno.
3-Wiseman, Jno.
6-Coffman, David
1-Sidle, Cris.
5-Shank, Henry
2-Bryant, Jno.
1-Rode, Cris.
1-Show, walter, Chris.
0-Bogs, Jno. no p.
3-Shank, Adam 1s Mik.
2-Stewart, Jno.
1-Leary, Jno.
2-Bell, Jno.
2-Rymill, Elias father Phil 21 & an orphan andrew Mecall 16
13-Spears, Geo. 1s David, 1S Jno. 4N
1-Show,walter, Volentine
5-Burkholder, Peter
1-Bear, Jacob
2-Miller, Susanna
1-Miller, Jno.
2-Thomas, Jno. 2s Jno. & Abram.
5-Thomas, Reece
3-Ford, Arnold
3-Shoemaker, Sam.
0-Hoover, Henry
0-Miller, Abrm. moved away to Redstone.
0-Miller, Jacob, moved to Brocks Gap
2-Shoemaker, Peter
3-Shoemaker, Martin & Jno. Furlow app. 16
0-Smith, Jno. removed away
5-Custard, Jacob
2-Miller, Jno. Peery (or it may be John Peery, miller)
Peery (see above)
1-Peery, Jacob (Beery)
0-Rode, Anth. no P.
7-Beam, Gabriel, 1s Chris. 16-false list.
2-Taylor, Peter,-also to prove false list.
0-Lear Catherine-1N
3-Freezner, Jno. 1s Henry
2-Thomas, Jacob
6-Rife, Jacob
1-Snider, Peter
0-Rupert, Jno. no P.
1-Snider, Jon.
7-Bowman, Benj. & Mik. Hoe app. 16
3-Bowman, Jacob
6-Whistler, Jno. 1s Henry
5-Bowers, Laurence, 1s Henry
5-Cleek, Margt. 1s Jno. 200 A.
7-2-Howman, Cutlip
4-Crist, Andrew
0-Crist, Andrew, Jr. & Jno. app. 16 no p.
3-Struck, Joshua
2-Bryant, Cornelius.
4-Rust, Phil. & Jno. Stover app. 16
2-Show, walter, Oolery 1s. Joe (both names separated)
0-Show, walter, Blacksmith-no P.
3-Garber, Abrm. & Bro. Joe. 16
2-Flory, Jno.
2-Trizle, David
2-Johnston, Peter
2-Funk, Henry (this name is in No. 2 also)
4-Orebough, Jacob
0-Miller, Anth. no p.

3-Lincoln, Jno. & Jno. Doyle app.
5-Whistler, Henry, 1s Henry 16
1-Collins, Cornelius
0-Show,walter Jno. no p.
0-Show,walter, Joe. no p.
3-Coffman, Jacob 1s Martin
5-Culp, Mik.
1-Cash, Jno.
5-Howman, Jno. 2N
1-Fry, Jno.
7-Robinson, Wm. 3N
1-Harper, Jno.
0-Culp, Chris. no p.
0-Kerey, Jno. no p.
1-Savage, Benj. (Salvage)
9-Cring, Jno. 3s, Hen. Jno. & Fritz
0-Varner, Abrm. no p.
0-Sanders, Tom. no p.
3-Brumfield, David
2-Brumfield, Tom.
0-Grace, Benj. 16 no p.
0-Grace, Jesse 16 no p.
1-Hank, Jno.
0-Burdine, Jno. no P.
7-Bryant, Tom. Jr. bound boy Caleb Cash 16
5-Bryant, Tom. Sr. 1s Allen, 1N
4-Bryant, Wm., Jr.
5-Bryant, Wm.
1-Bryant, Morgan
2-May, Tom.
0-Malkem, Jno. no p.
0-Moyers, Gasper
7-Lincoln, Jacob, 3N-1n
6-Auker, Peter
8-Vance, Handle
0-Fur, Jacob, no p.
4-Trout, Geo. Mik.
4-Rode, Henry
5-Bear, Jno.
6-Bowman, Susanna, 1s Jno.
2-Sights, Chris.
0-Sights, Peters,
0-Swink, Jacob, no p.
0-Dunlap, Wm., Jr. no p.
9-Dunlap, Wm. Esq. 2s Jno. & Robt. 1N
0-Brannamon, David, entered below.
0-Loudermilch, Jacob no p.
0-Lear, Mathias, 1s Chas.
5-Peery, Nich. 1s Abrm.
2-Peery, Jacob
3-Bear, Mik.
0-Feather, Chris. no p.

TOTALS.

Heads of families.....142
Sons & others ab. 16..... 38
Slaves 23
Horses 358

This company is taken from Linville Creek section and it is a large company. Jacob Lincoln, its captain, was a great uncle of the President's father. Here the President's father was born. It will be noted that Jacob Lincoln had 4 slaves but the company as a whole is rather short on slaves. Company No. 1, for instance, had only 97 members and yet it had 59 slaves. No. 1 adjoined Augusta County. There was probably more opposition to slaves on Linville Creek than in any other section. Quite a number of Mennonites and Baptists lived there. The Linville Creek Baptist Church was probably the oldest Baptist Church in the County and one of the oldest congregations.

The Salvages are buried on the Shank farm east of Kline's mill. The Coffmans owned large tracts on Linville Creek near Wengers Mill. The Bryants or Bryans or O'Bryans all lived near Wengers Mill, near where the Lincolns lived. It is interesting to note the name John Hank listed in this company with the Lincolns, perhaps he was a relative of Nancy Hanks, mother of the President. Thomas Lincoln m. Elizabeth Casner, daughter of George, in 1782. Here we find Geo. Casner. The Crings (Krings) were related to the Salvages (Savages) and are buried in the cemetery spoken of above.

The old Lindale Mennonite Church is located near Edom and it has a cemetery nearby wherein some of the pioneers are buried.

Andrew Crist lived in what is called the Marsh probably, east of Linville Creek.

This company may go as far north as Broadway and if so it would take in Turleytown, Baker Mills, Cedar Creek, Cowans Depot (now Daphne), Tristles Church.

Peerys are Beerys.

No. 7

CAPT. JOHN RUDDLE'S COMPANY (north of No. 6 and west of No. 9.)

Brocks Gap—Cootes Store—Fulks Run—Genoa—Bergton.

3-Caplinger, Jno. 1s Abrm.
4-Parrott, Sam (Barret)
3-Parrott, Joe.
4-Lewis, Jno.
5-Shoemaker, Geo. 3s Geo. Jno. & Martin
1-Miller, Dan.
3-City, Jacob (Zetty)
3-City, Chris.
2-City, Peter, Jr.
3-City, Peter, Sr., 1s. Jno.
5-Miller, Abrm.
4-Crumbougher, Peter
1-Crumbougher, Joel
8-Trumboe, Jacob 1s Jno. & a bound boy Robt. Jacobson 16
3-Bags, Jno.
1-Bags, James
7-Countryman, Henry, 2s Jno. & Martin
2-Miller, Jacob
2-Lemme, Henry
4-Lemme, Jacob
1-Lemme, Nicholas
3-Lemme, Mik.
3-Tan, Conrad
1-Walter (Halter', Jno. C.P.T.
2-Richey, Wm.
5-Bibel, Adam, Sr. 1s Lewis
3-Bibel, Adam, Jr.
3-Cherryholmes, Wm.
3-Stulce, Peter, 1s Jacob
1-Weartman, Henry
1-Stulce, Lewis
1-Stulce, Mik.
3-Shoemaker, Simon
2-Richey, Jacob
6-Kester, Paul 1s Conrad
4-Reynolds, Jno.
2-Fent, Jacob
7-Beaker, Mik, 2s Hen. & Jno.
3-Lear, Ferdinand
2-Custer, Rich.
2-Horniker, Fred.
1-Dyer, Jno.
4-Counce, Paulcer 1s Peter
1-Cuhan, Paul C.P.T.
3-Malone, Jno.
5-Fishwaters, Wm. (Fitzwater)
1-Fishwaters, Geo.
1-Weaver, Jno.
4-Caplinger, Geo.
3-Custard, Jacob
9-Dove, Henry, 2s Fred. & Jacob
2-Scott, James
1-Clark, Nicholas.
2-Dove, Geo.
3-Hearter, Henry.
10-Witsel, Martin-3N (Wetzel)
2-Ceever, Jno. (Sevier)
2-Caplinger, Chris.—2SS Jno. & Cris
0-Brock, Abrm. no P.
2-Shoemaker, Peter
4-Shaver, Pallcer,
1-Wetsel, Jno.
3-Hearter, Jno.
3-Hearter, Geo.-1s Wm.
3-Lewis, Geo., 2- Geo. & Jacob
2-Rudle, Geo.
3-Hours, Godfry
2-Weatherhoult, Cath.
3-Wetsel, Henry 2s Peter & Henry
5-Desponet, Joe 1s Jacob
2-Desponet, Jno.
3-Hearter, Adam
3-Moyers, Mik. 1s Henry
2-Curtner, Jacob
6-Runnion, Jno. 1s Jacob
4-Fulk, Jno. 1s Jacob
2-Hawk,Tobias, C.P.T.
5-Walters, Edw. C.P.T.
4-Price, David
3-Feezle, Mik.
3-Runnion, Jno. Jr.
5-Knave, Jno.
5-Ruddle, Jno.-2N

TOTALS.

Heads of families..... 83
Sons & others ab. 16..... 28
Slaves 5
Horses 258

This company is the smallest company and the proportion of slaves is the smallest, there being only five in the whole territory. Only one is listed as having no property, Abram Brock.

Tradition in the Brock family at Lacey Springs, Rockingham County, says that the first Brock located in Brock's Gap, near Fulk's Run, having walked from Pennsylvania to Virginia, possessing no property at that time but owning a considerable estate before he died. Tradition also says that he served in the Revolution. There is a tradition in the family from an-

other source, that after an Indian raid in Brock's Gap a child was found wandering in the neighborhood. He was too young to know his name and no one else knew his name. He was cared for and became known as Brock and became the ancestor of the Brocks of Rockingham County. (Brock White of Keezletown gave me the latter tradition and Arch Brock gave me the former I think). There is a Brock's Creek that flows northeast, entering the right bank of North Branch of the Shenandoah near Cootes Store and just below the Brocks Gap water gap. It drains no part of Brocks Gap proper and is just outside of the area. In view of the above it is not known whether the family of Brock was named for the Gap or the Gap named for the family. There is a tradition that the gap got its name from the fact that General Brock passed hru this pass during the Indian wars about 1760. Further up, about fifteen miles from the main water gap at Cootes Store, the gap was known as West's Gap from an early settler there by that name. His home was just below Bergton. In 1746 the surveyors on the Fairfax line sent their baggage thru this pass and it was called West's Gap.

Just above Cootes Store is a very narrow gorge and in recent years there has been a proposal to build a dam there eighty feet high and only a few hundred yards long. This dam would cover a territory about ten miles square behind the mountain walls and make available a vast amount of power. There is considerable opposition to this project now but the day will come when this sleeping giant will awake. I love beauty as much as any one, I think, and nature has certainly been lavish with its gifts on this Brocks Gap territory. However, there will be plenty of beauty left in Virginia when we have developed our water power. The lake itself, back of that mountain wall, ten miles square, with its shore line with the forest clad mountain ridges, will be a thing of beauty. There will be nothing like it in all the east.

Four things are accomplished when a dam is built in a mountain hollow. First, the water is held back and not allowed to rush down over the land in great quantities in times of heavy rains, causing great damage; second, a great lake like that would keep the springs and wells flowing thru the droughts and the river below could be kept at an even flow thruout the year; third, the lake would be a great reservoir filled with sweet, pure water to quench the thirst of the teeming millions in the cities below; and fourth, as water is allowed to escape from the lake it could turn wheels that would generate electricity to furnish power and light to these same teeming millions. Here is a potential water power that would be a blessing to humanity if developed.

BAKERS BOTTOMS.

This company has several interesting characters within its bounds. There is Michael Baker (Beaker), the Revolutionary soldier and friend of Washington. He lies buried on the left bank of the river on his plantation. There is his tombstone, with all the lettering intact, strange to say (at least it was in 1928), altho in the open field with no fence around it. Just up stream a hundred yards or so is a very old large log house, supposed to be the home of Michael Baker. It is located near the ruins of the late Gen. Jno. E. Roller's extract plant. Just above the extract plant a small run enters the left bank of the river after meandering thru the bottoms. Bakers Bottoms is a very fertile tract of level land between the river and the new highway. The old highway ran up the river bank. It is the largest tract of perfectly level land high up in the gap. It is a very beautiful gem in the mountain valley. Just below it is Miller's knob and above it is Brake's Knob, towering pyramid like peaks, that add to the beauty of the otherwise rich mountain scenery. Just below the plantation Marshalls Run enters the right bank of the river. Tradition says George Washington called to

see Michael Baker when he passed thru here after the war, in 1784.

Continuing up stream on the main highway from Bakers Bottoms you come to an old homestead by the side of the road, a short distance below Little Capon Run which enters the left bank of the river. John Sandy lived here in 1920. Here, in 1784, Geo. Washington spent the night with one Fishwater tradition says. We know that Geo. Washington stopped all night with Fishwater in 1784 for the reason that Washington states the fact in his diary and from his statements we know that this site is not far from the place. It would only be natural for him to call to see his recent comrade in arms, Michael Baker, who lived down the river only a mile or so. Fishwater may have been a comrade also, and whether he was or not it would be natural for him to advise the General of his neighbors who were with him in the recent conflict. Passing on up stream, crossing Little Capon in a few miles you come to Bergton once called Wittig and Dovesville, the metropolis of Brocks Gap. I might add that John Fishwater (Fitzwater) listed this company in 1784. He no doubt was the one that Washington stopped with.

This was also the home of the Wetzels, the great Indian fighters. Here we have a Martin, John and Henry Wetzel, familiar names among the Indian fighters. Wetzels still live there.

Here we find the name Sevier, spelled Ceever. This family name still clings to Brocks Gap and they pronounce it there today Ceever. These are evidently distant kinsmen of Gen. John Sevier of Nollichucky River and Tennessee.

I have been told that Geo. Caplinger was at the battle of Point Pleasant and wounded. He died at Beverley, Va., now West Virginia (Informant, Frank A. Rowen, Beverley, W. Va., a great-grandson). A few years ago there was a school in Brocks Gap known as Kaplinger's Chapel School. Kaplingers still live there.

PLACE NAMES IN BROCKS GAP.

Proceeding up the Highway from the water gap, a narrow opening in the mountain, just above Cootes Store, we will take note of the land marks as we go. After we pass the gateway to this hinterland we cross the mouth of Tunis Creek also called Runyon's Creek flowing into the left bank of the river. The road follows the left bank of the river all the way and not far from it at any point. Above this creek a short distance Shoemaker River enters the right bank of the river. It comes from the south and drains Hopkins Gap section. If you should travel in that direction you would come first to Genoa and then to Palos. From these names you would think that the country was first settled by he Knights of Columbus, having names of the great discoverer's birthplace and his sailing point. But we will continue on up the main branch, and cross Fulk's Run flowing into the left bank. Here the post office once was but it is now at the mouth of Dry River a little further up. Here we come to Third Hill on the right bank and Grandstone Mountain on the left bank and here on the north side of the road between these two knobs I have been told was old Fort Hogg. Going a little further we come to Fulks Run post office opposite the mouth of Dry River which enters the right bank and drains considerable territory to the west. A little stream comes into the right bank of the river opposite the site of the old fort. It washes the eastern base of Third Hill. I forgot to mention this when at the fort. We proceed and now we are nearing a point opposite Marshalls Run. Here in the rocky cliffs to the right of us, where they got the material for the new highway, are many evidences of maine life, beautiful shells, some of them beautiful fan shaped with perfect corrugations, about an inch in diameter. Once it was in the bottom of the sea, soon it will be again if man wants power and we know he desires that above all things. To our right is Miller's knob opposite the mouth of

Marshalls Creek. Here we pass thru a wide bottom leaving the river to our left pass the Baker Bottoms and over there Lairs Run enters the right bank and ahead is Brakes Knob almost opposite its mouth.

If you go up Little Capon run you will pass into West Virginia without crossing any mountain to Methias and Lost River, but in order to get to Moorefield you will have to cross a mountain.

If you should not desire to go on to Lost River you can keep turning to your left and come around by Bergton and back to mouth of Capon. This is a very delightful drive in a great circle about ten miles in length, around West Mountain, almost on a level. This circle almost passes thru the corners of four counties, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Hardy, and Pendleton, the two latter in West Virginia. George Washington must have across this mountain from Moorefield or Petersburg by Howards Lick Spring to Methias which is located at the foot of the mountain. Washington in his diary says that on the 29th of November he arrived at Fishwaters eight miles from the foot of the mountain. It is about this distance from the mouth of Capon, near the Sandy home above mentioned, to Methias. On the 30th of November, 1784, he says: "Set out early and traveled eleven or twelve miles along the river, until I passed thru the Gap—then bearing more westerly," "passed one Bryans," "Passed Widow Smith's, leaving Rockingham Court House two miles to the right." "Came to one Gilberts," "Arrived at Mr. Thomas Lewis' about sundown after riding forty miles." He averaged five miles an hour he says. On Oct. 1, he dined at Mr. Gabriel Jones', not half a mile from Mr. Lewis' but separated by the South Fork of the Shenandoah, which is between 80 and 100 yards wide. Mr. Washington passed thru the County from north to south very near to the dividing line between the east and west districts. As General Washington traveled by Linville Creek, little did he think that a future President would come out of that county.

As you approach the gap rocks there between the road and the river stands a large oak that was called for in the first patents in this section, in about 1740. It was evidently a tree of some size at that time. There may be older trees in the county but here is the oldest known tree, if my supposition is correct. It is a very large tree and has the appearance of being a very old one. I was recently told by a friend, who cut a large white oak, that he counted 360 rings on it. I saw the stump but did not stop to count the rings.

EAST DISTRICT

East District, Reuben Moore, Commissioner.

"June 12, 1792, list of property for the present year agreeable to an order from the worshipful Court of Rockingham County bearing date the 27th day of Feby. 1787, appointing me commissioner in the bounds of the following Capt. Companies, Viz:

Rueben Moore, Commissioner."

8—Josiah Harrison's Company
9—Ezekiel Harrison's Dt.
10—Richard Ragan's Dt.
11—Augusteen Price's Dt.
12—Casper Hains' Dt.
13.—Henry Miller's Dt.
14—Jacob Kiser's Dt. ✓

No. 8—East Dist.

CAPT. JOSIAH HARRISON'S COMPANY (Present, east portion of Plains Dist.)

Tenth Legion—Smith Creek—northeast corner of County—Endless Caverns—Blue Grottoes—Long Meadows—Lacey Springs, Mauzey (Sparta) Dry Fork—James Branch.

2-Rodes, Phil
2-Honn, Mathias (Horn, Hern)
1-Honn, Abraham
5-Dunkerson, Tom-1N
4-Harrison, Jno. Clt. Levies
1-Black, Isaac.
3-Bowers, Andrew
10-Martz, Sebastian, 2s Jno. & Peter 1n.
1-Martz, Sam.
1-Martz, Henry
2-Bargle, Jacob
0-Broun, Absolum
2-Frank, Jno.
3-Shaver, Fred. 2s Jno. & Mik.
1-Shaver, Fred. Jr.
0-Jackson, James
0-Doherty, Jno.
11-Reeves, Jno. SS Jno. Jr. & Wm.
0-Pitt, Jno.
1-Casdorp, Henry
0-Donnelly, Robt.
4-Smith, Conrad & David 16 (does not say son but probably is)
3-Linn, Jacob
2-Notcher, Balser
4-Allen, Sam.
6-Tallman, Benj. & H. L. Tallman, 16-2N
0-Turner, Wm.-1N
2-Dickey, Jno.
5-Stephens, Ludwick 1N, 1n
2-Lokey, Jno.
3-Matthews, Jno.
1-Anthony, Jno.
1-McFarland, Alex.
1-Lokey, James
2-Lokey, Tom.
3-Kephart, Henry
3-Sellers, Conrad.
1-Helfrey, Jno. Clt. Levey
2-Maggonett, Dan.
0-Maggonett, Henry
1-Counce, Peter, Jr.
2-Wolf, Andrew
2-Sellers, Peter.
5-Henton, Peter
2-Moss, Jacob
5-Henton, Wm.
3-Henton, Tom.
5-Phillips, Jon. & Jno. & Abrm.
4-Counce, Martin
0-Wertinbaker, Jno.
0-Gossett, Jno.
7-Counce, Peter, Sr. & Phil
1-Hideker, Jacob
7-Woodley, Jacob, 1N
3-Woodley, Jno.
1-Jacobs, Jonathan
6-Loker, Tom.
4-Pickel, Wm. Ct. Levies
4-McClarg, Wm.
5-Harrisson, Margt. 1N, 1n
1-Williams, Wm.
6-Frale, Dan & Wm. & Jno.
2-Cowen, Henry
2-Kinder, Henry
6-White, Crisley
2-Wiseman, Isaac

4-Cummins, Moses & Wm.
6-Hoof, Jno. & Hen. & Val.
1-Hoof, Geo.
3-Hoof, Jacob
0-Hoof, Fred.
3-Philips, Geo.
1-Etherton, Ebenaezer
2-Philips, Abrm.
7-Sircle, Ludwig & Mik. Erritt & Philip Airy-2N
1-Campher, Jno.
2-Peters, Abrm.
6-Ramboe, Jacob & Isaac.
0-Hulings, Jno.
1-Kelley, Godfry (Keller)
3-Springer, Geo. Jr.
6-Beaver, Mathias and Peter
2-Martz, Jno.
4-Philips, Evan
6-Harrisson, Reuben, Mik & Dave, 3N, 2n
4-Holsinger, Mik, & Mike and Dav.
2-Wolf, Geo.
3-Counce, Phil.
1-Fox, Ambrose.
0-Rosenberger, Geo.
3-Hathaway, Eleazer & Archer 21
7-Moore, Tom. Sr. 4N
4-Moore, Jno.
4-Moore, Tom.
1-Hilyard, Amos.
12-Mcdowell, Tom. s John-6N, 1n
2-Sampson, Joe.
10-Fawset, Benj. & Joe & Chas.
2-Fritt, Jno. & Joe Councel 16
0-McVey, Tom.
0-Carter, Jno.
0-Huker? Jacob
1-Sly, Henry
0-Hagey, Geo.
5-Harrisson, Josiah-1n
0-Hulings, Sam.
10-Bird, Andrew & Andrew Sr. 21-1N
5-Umphry, Jno. & Rawley & Abiah & Wm. Green-2n
1-Smith, Dan.
1-Sulcer, Mathias
1-Daley, Sam.
4-Rorick, Fellman & Jesse
3-Barnett, Jno.
0-Leathorn, Wm.
3-Acort, Jacob & Godfrey
2-Frank, Peter
3-Bear, Mik.
4-Odle, Abrm.

TOTALS.

Heads of families.....118
Sons & others ab. 16..... 32
Slaves 33
Horses 270

This company was listed by Wm. McDowell in 1784.

In 1784 only 44 names appear in this company.

In 1792 nearly three times as many appear, 118, and 20 or 25 names are dropped from the list. If the territory was the same in each year and I think it was the figures show a marvelous increase. Those dropped either died or moved away.

This company was in the extreme northeast corner of the county, and extended in a southerly direction along Smith Creek and the Valley Pike as far as Mauzy, probably farther. John Harrison made his will in 1815, probated in 1819. He lived in Long Meadows about a mile west of Mauzy. He was the son of Reuben but not the Reuben who was the son of the founder of Harrisonburg. This Reuben lived on Dry Fork, a stream that crosses the Valley Pike several times between Mauzy and Harrisonburg. He had 14 children and many acres. Benj. Tallman married a daughter of John Harrison of Long Meadows. (Mrs. Dr. Chas. D. Kane, 5217 Enright Ave., St. Louis, is a descendant.) John Harrison had a brother David. Reuben Harrison of this list was probably the father of John and he has Michael and David. Josiah Harrison, the captain of this company, may also have been a son. David Harrison, brother of John, owned land about Blue Grottoes and I am told his house stood about where the home of the late Thomas Moore stands, just south of the caverns. In recent years Thomas Harrison, a descendant of David Harrison, once owner of Blue Grottoes, married the daughter of Thomas Moore and he lives there now (1930).

Reuben Moore, the Commissioner of the east district, evidently lived and owned Court Manor on the Valley Pike several miles north of Tenth Legion, and owned many other adjoining fertile acres between the Pike and Smith Creek. His descendants by the name of Moore still own valuable

land in the neighborhood adjoining Court Manor.

Ludwig Sircle (Zirkle), my own ancestor, owned the land on which the Endless Caverns was discovered, and is the true Endless Caverns farm, altho the present corporation that now owns the caverns also owns the farm adjoining it on the north, known as "Rosendale," where Geo. Rosenberger lived, and we find him in the list. He married a daughter of Ludwig Zirkle and perhaps in that way came into possession of Rosendale. Ludwig Zirkle was a large land owner and a tanner. The number of horses listed under his name indicates that he was a farmer of some proportions. He also has two apprentices, who no doubt worked in the tannery.

The Hoofs probably lived just east of Tenth Legion. Fawcets had an iron furnace at the foot of the Massanutten, high on Smith Creek, east of Mauzy, at Paulington.

Andrew Bird lived at Craney Island Mill a mile or so down the creek from Endless Caverns. There was also a mill at Endless Caverns on the creek and one a mile or so above known in the early days as Moore's Mill, later Groves Mill, and later Strickler's Mill and Stultz's Mill at the present time. There was in the older days a mill every few miles on this creek. There was one east of Tenth Legion, built and owned by my grandfather, Benj. Strickler, before the Civil War. Then there is one at Lacey Springs, or was one a few years ago. And there were others farther up the creek. Stultz's mill was also built by my grandfather and it is the only one that is in operation today. Probably the one up the creek east of Tenth Legion which he built is still running. It burned a few years ago. It may have been rebuilt.

I note a name Wm. Pickel in the list. This may be Pickering. I am sure there was a Pickering living just east of Tenth Legion in a very early day and I think his name was William.

Counces (Koontz) owned land around Lacey Spring.

This company had at least two Stage Coach stops on the Valley Pike, one at Mauzy, and I think the old house there with a long porch extending out to the edge of the pike, owned by Joseph Mauzy at present, is the stage house, and another just north of Tenth Legion cross roads at the residence of John Yates about 1900. This house had a long double porch extending along the east edge of the pike. It was torn down a few years ago by Mr. Myers, who built a new residence on the site within the last few years.

David Lincoln, relative of the President, had a tavern at Lacey Spring before the Civil War and the President on the way to Congress on one occasion stopped with him and found out that they were related. This place was called Lacey Springs by mistake. It happened that when a suggestion for the name of a new post office at this point was forwarded to the department at Washington the name "Lincoln Springs" was misread and called Lacey Springs. No one ever heard of any one by the name of Lacey living at or near this point or in the County. There is a very large spring here and in the early days it was called Big Springs. It is almost exactly half way between New Market and Harrisonburg. In 1840 Gruber's Almanack gives the points on the Valley Pike from Williamsport on the Potomac to Staunton, as follows:

Hagerstown to
Williamsport 6
Falling Waters 5-11
Martinsburg 8-19
Winchester 22-41
Stevensburg 8-49
Strasburg 10-59
Woodstock 12-74
New Market 20-91
BIG SPRINGS 10-101

Harrisonburg 10-111
Staunton 25-136
Knoxville 355-491.

War Branch is an eastern branch of Smith Creek and enters the creek just above Stultz's mill several miles northeast of Tenth Legion. James Branch is an eastern branch of the same and southeast of Tenth Legion.

A Joseph and Thomas Fawcett were with Braddock at Fort Pitt. Thomas admitted that he shot Braddock for the reason that he insulted or struck his brother Joseph because he would not come out from behind the trees and fight the Indians. (De Hass p. 128.)

Fawcett's furnace was near the west foot of the Massanutten mountain probably six miles north of Keezletown on the road near where an old mill stands (1926) and near the stone gate posts, and near Miller's Turkey farm and flower garden, known as "Wiseland."

No. 9—East Dist.

CAPT. EZEKIEL HARRISON'S COMPANY (Present, west portion of Plains Dist.)

TIMBERVILLE—Raders Church—The Plains—The Forest—Fort Run —North Branch of the Shenandoah—Mechanicsville, Honeyville—Long Meadows—Long Glade, The Mash—a cave—lead mines.

9-Harrison, Ezekiel-4N
5-Painter, Crisley & Phil.
2-Crim, Jno.
1-Good, Jacob
3-Good, Henry
5-Crim, Peter
0-Sheets, Jno.
3-Wolf, Phil.
6-Hoover, Phil.
0-Swick, Jno.
0-Stayman, Cris. & Peter 21 & Cris. & Henry 16
7-Carn, Nich. & Lewis Swearin 21
6-Stolph, Jno. Sr. & Peter 21 & Jno. 16
1-Smith, Peter
5-Stolph, Henry
0-Evah, Peter
3-Crumbacker, Jno.
4-Good, Jacob, Sr. & Geo. Snider 16
2-Coffman, Crisley
5-Frye, Crisley & Crisley 21
6-Hauber, Mik. & mik. & Peter
2-Hauber, Geo.
3-Pup, Chris. & Fred.
1-Fulmore, Ludwick, Ct. Levie
2-Kilmar, Geo.
4-Shoemaker, Henry & Jno. 21
6-Eater, Henry, &Jno. 21 & Joe. 16
3-Caplinger, Cris.
3-Nestlerod, Fred.
4-Minnick, Jno.
6-Ketner, Jacob & Jno. 21
3-Wine, Adam
3-Mitchel, James & Wm.
6-Nestrick, Jno. & Fred. & Henry
0-Hartinger, Jacob
1-Andis, Peter
2-Carr, Volentine
2-Rife, David & Jno. Hummon 16
5-Miller, Abrm. & David
3-Hottinger, Conrad & Fred.
1-Hottinger, Peter
0-Hottinger, Henry
4-Thomas, Jno. Ctr. Lev.
4-Boland, Rich. Ctr. Lev.
5-Cook, Jno. Sr. & Geo. & Rudolph.
1-Cook, Peter
1-Cook, Jno.
1-Cook, Mik.
5-Orebough, Andrew
1-Blythe, Wm.
4-Rinehart, Adam & Geo. 21 & Adam 16
3-Kesler, Jno.
1-Oreboh, Adam & Wm.
5-Bowman, Jno.
0-Boland, Casper ab. 16
9-Correll, Andrew & Jno.
1-Fifer, Peter
1-Cline, Henry
1-Crissemore, Geo. & Mik. Minnick 16
0-Boyer, Peter
10-Rader, Adam-1N
1-Minnick, Geo.
1-Gordon, Chas. Clr. & Ludwick.
3-Miller, David
3-Pitner, Jno.
1-Pitner, Adam
4-Pish, Tavalt (Bish)
0-Nave, Henry & Mathias (Marked out) see below.
2-Collens, Jno. & James
5-Trout, Volentine
4-Bear, Henry
9-Rader, Anthony & jno. 21 & Alex 16
1-Airhart, Jno.
1-Pup, Abrm.
5-Kips, Mik. & Geo. 21
7-Airhart, Geo. & Jacob
3-Sweakert, Nath. & Nath
8-Moore, Jno. & Tom 21 & Andrew 16 1N
2-Will, Mathias & Jno. Stults 16
3-Nave, Henry & Adam
2-Nave, Mathias (Neff)
2-Wilt, Peter.
8-Andis, Andrew & Geo.
4-Price, David
8-Rader, Geo.
2-Heasting, Jacob
3-Cuhenour, Christian
2-Bear, Andrew.
0-Bear, Crisly
1-Grove, Mik.
0-Butt, Jno.
1-Grove, Crisley
5-Grove, Christian & Benj.

0-Grove, Jacob
5-Bear, Jno.

TOTALS.

Heads of families..... 95

Sons & others ab. 16..... 42
Slaves 7
Horses 298

"THE FOREST" AND "THE PLAINS"

This company centers around Timberville. Old place names in the Company were Raders Church, The Plains, and The Forest. On the right bank of the River about a mile south of the Fairfax line (which is also the line between Rockingham and Shenandoah), is a mill known as Plains Mill. This is one of the very first place names in the Shenandoah Valley. On a very old may, one of the first maps of the region, the name "The Plains" is designated, it being the only name recorded in that whole region. New Market, Broadway, Timberville and Cootes Store were later names. There is a vast section of level land surrounding Plains Mill,rich river bottom land but above high water. It was evidently clear of trees when the first settlers came and hence the name, "The Plains." The Northern District takes its name from this early place name and is called Plains District. The Plains Mill is not operated by the river water but by a stream that flows across the plains and falls about twenty feet over a high river bank into the river, affording excellent and never-failing water power. To the east of the mill is a very large spring, known as West's Spring, and this spring furnishes most of the water for the mill wheel. Wm. W. West lived there in 1885. Ernest H. Strickler of Harrisonburg now owns this mill.

On the opposite side of the river beyond the river bottoms is a large area known as "The Forest" and many of the names in this locality trace their origin to this first place name. It was evidently covered with a heavy growth of virgin forest, mostly of pine no doubt, and many of the dwellings and barns of the first settlers were built fro mthe fine large yellow pine taken from this region. Some one ought to write the history of the yellow pine of the Shenandoah Valley. The most of it is gone.

The area roughly speaking extends northwardly from Timberville, between the river and the Little North Mountain for a distance of about ten miles, and is about five miles wide. It cantains about 32,000 acres in round numbers or 50 sections. Near the northern limit is a striking cone-shaped hill, known as Third Hill. Holman's creek describes the northern limit also. This forest suggested the following names no doubt: Timberville, Forestville, Forest Station (old maps carry Forest Station and Quicksburg post office), Timber Ridge, a section in the district, Pine Church (an old Lutheran Church), Pine Woods, a section, Pine Forge, near Quicksburg, and Woodstock, the county seat of Shenandoah County, may have been inspired by the same source. About half of The Forest is in Shenandoah County. Then there is "Woodlawn," the boyhood home of the noted historian, Dr. Wayland, and near by it was once Woodlawn Academy. There are three old Lutheran churches in this area: Raders, Solomons and Pine Church. Raders Church is within this company and is located on Fort Run near Timberville. Fort Run indicates that an early fort was established on this run.

In addition to Fort Run there is a considerable stream draining territory south of Timberville. This stream is called Long Glade, and is just what its name indicates. It is not large but rather long, more than six miles, and heads way back to the south back of Mauzy in Long Meadows, where we noted John Harrison lived in Company No. 8. Farther down on Long Glade the section is called "The Mash," which name indicates low, poorly drained meadows. Long Glade enters the right bank of the river a mile or more below Timberville at the original Hoover tract.

Above Fort Run and on the same side of the river is a small stream called ————.

There is a cave, small one, between Timberville and Raders Church. And there are old lead mines a half mile beyond Mechanicsville. North of Timberville is Cold Spring farm. Near Plains Mill was once Rockingham Academy. This old building was there a few years ago.

Ezekiel Harrison lived near "The Plains." There was a very old house standing in 1890 on the right bank of the river just above where the Southern Railroad crosses the river above Timberville. This was located on the Strickler mill farm. I was told that it was the old Stolp house. An early Hoover patent was down the right bank of the river about a mile from Timberville. John Hoover, of Timberville, is a descendant. The Raders first took up land around Raders Church. Painter owned land there also. The old Bear home is on the road between Timberville and Raders Church. The original house is of stone, I think, and has a large spring under or near it. This Bear family is a member of the Elkton Bear family. Adam Rader and Alexander Painter conveyed land for the Raders church site in 1765 to Peter Scholl on behalf of the Presbyterians (Reformed) and Michael Neice on behalf of the Lutherans.

Knave, Nave, is the same as Neff. Groves probably lived near "The Plains." In 1813 Mathias Miller, who lived on Fort Run, had died leaving a widow and seventeen children, all mentioned in a deed of 1813.

The Moores lived north of Timberville toward Moores Store which is in Shenandoah County.

No. 10—East Dist.

CAPT. RICHARD RAGAN'S COMPANY (Present, east portion Central Dist. and Linville perhaps.)

Keezletown—Keezletown road (Old Indian Road)—Head of Smith Creek—Head of Cub Run—Smithland—Kratzers Spring (Linville)—Kratzers Road—Grubbs Knob—Fridleys Gap—Lairds Knob—Peals Cross Roads, Penn Laird—Massanutten Caverns.

7-Wearren, Mik. Sr. & Mik. Jr. & Tom.
2-Dahart, Sam.
2-Raye, Jessey
4-Maguire, Daniel
3-Travess, Robt. & Robt. Jr.
5-Ragan, Jeremiah & Jno.-1N
0-Grey, Wm.
0-Tappey, Wm.
3-Lofland, Smith-1N
0-Travess, Tom.
4-Dippoe, Stophel
2-Perrigen, Wm. & Wm. Jr. 21
7-Harrison, Jno.-1N
3-Harrison, Tom.
1-Wearren, Jeremiah
3-Shep, Jno.
5-Kiser, Isaac
6-Dasher, Geo. Clt. Levies
3-Sheets, Jno.
2-Ragan, Barzellin
6-Ragan, Rich.
1-Harned, David
3-Dunnaphen, Wm.
4-Dunnaphen, Jno. & Jno. Jr.
3-Denness, Wm.
6-Messick, Elihu & James
5-Laday, Jacob
5-Vanpelt, Peter
0-Quillen, Joe.
5-Rodecap, Peter & Jno.
0-Lyons, Lewis
4-Hall, Joe.
0-Helmick, Adam
5-Wagner, Joe. & Joe & Crisly
9-Kratzer, Joe. & Joe & Jno. 21 & Crisly & Anth. 16
1-Cuhenour, Joe.
5-Lear, Joe 1N
0-Sickels, Tom.
1-Woodford, Wm.
3-Boyer, Engle
5-Armentrout, Hen. & Jno. 21 & chas. 16
0-Kiser, Jno.
3-Miller, Cris.
6-Dickey, Robt. & James 21
0-Freedley, Geo.
2-Freedley, Jno.
5-Bright, Jno. 1N, 2n
0-McCallester, James
3-Freedley, Geo. Sr. & Geo.
0-Shep, Geo.
2-Deeds, phil.
4-Kiser, Henry & Abrm.
2-Wise, Jno.
5-Armstrong, N. Shepherd & Wm. & Jno.
1-Hites, Jno.
0-Settles, Francis Sanford or (Sanfordsettles, Francis)
4-Armentrout, Phil
0-Smith, Peter
2-Overholts, Marcus
2-Armentrout, Mary.
1-Armentrout, Geo.
0-Barnhart, Peter
4-Roland, Geo. & Chas. Everhart 21
3-Grubb, Elizabeth
2-Peters, D. Phil.
2-Summers, Peter
5-Harrisson, Wm. & Zebulon? 21
1-Nighman, Cutlip
2-Henton, Geo.
6-Bell, Laurence
3-Scorethorn, Lewis
3-Bell, James
4-Sellers, Mik.
1-Scott, Wm.
0-Sellers, Jacob
0-Sellers, James 16
4-Harrisson, Nath.
1-Farrens, Peter
3-Howard, Christophel
3-Dippoe, Conrad
4-Howard, Adam.
3-Shulce, Chas.
3-Shulce, Adam
3-Howard, Christophel, Sr., & Phil. 21, & Joe. & Mik. 16
4-Dippoe, Isaac & Jacob 16
1-Dippoe, Jno.
6-Wolf, Volentine, & Geo.
0-Bonce, Vollentine.
6-Lennen, Ezekiel
3-Losh, Adam
15-Smith, Jane & Wm. Smith 5N, 1n
4-Stone, Wm.

3-Wisselmon, Mik.
6-Huse, Wm.
3-Garvin, Sam.
2-Condon, David
0-Cuhoon, Andrew
4-Sheets, Geo.
1-Sheets, Dan.
5-Ellett, Robt.
1-Ellett, David.
2-Rice, Jno.
3-King, Sam.
4-Benson, Jno.
4-Pritchett, Sam.
2-Alstott, Jno.
3-Airhart, Martin, Sr.
2-Airhart, Martin, Jr.
4-Cype, Henry && Hen. & Francis & Jno.
1-Schwing, Godfry
6-Spott, Jacob-2N
1-Taney, Dan.
1-Kinsley, Mik.
1-Bush, Jno. Jr.
1-Rutherfors, Barbara
3-Ogan, Tom. & Jno.
1-Switsler, Geo.
0-Carn, Peter.
0-WWilliams, Jno.
7-Davis, Joe & Sam
8-Kessle, Geo.-1N.
1-Glenn, James
1-Joseph, Dan.
1-Leach, Sam.
0-Rider, Wm. (Eve & Geo. 21-marked out)
0-Jones, Nicholas
0-Bonds, Adam
1-Marihue, Cristophel
1-Folix, Wm. & Mathias Sowermilk 21.
0-Fisher, Jno.
2-Moier, Henry.
3-Crookshanks, Jno.
3-Jameson, Andrew.
3-Counce, Jno. & Jno. Seekford 21
0-Alstott, Jacob
0-Boyer, Ludwick
0-Evilsizer, Jacob
4-Armentrout, Henry
7-Carpenter, Geo. & Jacob
2-Everhart, Palser
8-Pence, Geo. & Henry 21
5-Miller, Peter & Andrew
0-Miller, Henry
1-Pence, Jno.
0-Fisher, Rich.
4-Toreman, Andrew
2-Smith, David
9-Lard, James & James Jr.-3N
5-Taylor, David
1-Mall, Jno. 6-Fought, Adam
3-Mole, Edw. Clr. Lev. & Jere
2-Linsey, Wm.
0-Mannagan, James.
1-Williams, Reece.
2-Brewins, Crisley
4-Helfry, Dan.
2-Merritt, Tom.
10-Lard, David-4N
1-Hagay, Geo.
2-Wheeland, Peter.
1-Fraley, Fred.
4-Hains, Casper.
0-Dabeley, David
10-Harned, David, Sr., & Conrad Helms 21, 2N, 3n
2-Robinson, James
1-Weak, Richard.
2-Minnick, Jacob
3-Conrad, Jacob
5-Coal, James
2-Buckland, Jno. & Tom.
3-Kyle, David & Jere 21 & Edw McDormah 16, 2N, 1n

Heads of families.....173
Sons and others ab. 16..... 45
Slaves 32
Horses 497

This was a very large company and probably covered territory on both sides of the Keezeltown or old Indian Road for ten miles or more and extending as far west as Harrisonburg. John Hite lived at Penn Laird, a short distance east of Peals Cross Roads, which was probably about the center of this company. Peals Cross Roads is an old land mark. Here the old Keezletown road crossed the main road leading east and west toward Harrisonburg, now Spotswood trail.

Geo. Kessle lived near Keezeltown and is the ancestor of Hon. Geo. B. Keezel, present Treasurer of Rockingham County and for many years a member of the General Assembly of Virginia. Thomas Harrison lived on the Keezeltown Road north of Keezeltown I think. Dashner was probably a minister. I note he is clear of levies. There was an Abraham Gottlieb (Cutlip) Deshler who was the first minister at Friedens Church. This George Dashner was a relative no doubt. There is a Kratzers road leading

out of Harrisonburg north toward Linville. You would expect to find the Kratzers on that road and probably this company extended that far. There was an old highway that came out of Linville Creek section, passed by Smithland on the Valley Pike several miles north of Harrisonburg and on south by Cedar Grove Church, across Chestnut Ridge to Keezeltown. It must have been an important highway in 1784 for the reason that George Washington travelled that way from Brocks Gap to Peals Cross Roads. He says he passed by the Widow Smith's home. This was Smithland, now owned by Geo. W. Liskey. And we find here Jane Smith with 15 head of horses, an unusually large number, and 6 slaves. Justice Daniel Smith, a Justice of Augusta County and first Justice of Rockingham County, married Jane Harrison, daughter of Daniel, and built Smithland. The first court was held at his home. Daniel Smith had a son William born in 1775. Here we have him above 16 years of age. At Linville just east of Linville Creek and slightly east of the Southern Railroad is a large spring in the town known as Kratzers Spring. The road leading out of Harrisonburg is known as the Kratzer road. This road in early days from Harrisonburg is known as the Kratzer road. This road in early days from Harrisonburg to Timberville and on north was called the Middle Road and in my opinion it was the dividing line between the east and west districts in 1792, from Timberville to Harrisonburg, where it bore slightly to the east, passing thru Peals Cross Roads and on to Port Republic, or perhaps it took the Port Republic Road out of Harrisonburg south.

Four miles northeast of Keezeltown is Lairds Knob. The Lairds lived near here. A short distance farther north is Grubbs Knobb. The Grubbs lived in this neighborhood. A little farther north is Fridleys Gap. No doubt here is where the Freedleys lived. The Armentrouts have always lived in the neighborhood of Keezeltown. David Taylor may have lived at Taylors Springs. The Perkeys probably lived near where the Port Republic road crosses the Keezeltown road. Brocks Springs is just north of Fridleys Gap.

Massanutten Caverns was found in this territory, near Keezeltown, on Mr. ———— Armentrout's land. These caverns are not large but none are more beautifully decorated.

This list is headed by Michael Wearren (Warren) and he has two sons above 16, Michael, Jr., and Thomas. He also has seven horses indicating a farmer of considerable acres. At New Erection Presbyterian Church cemetery is an old stone broken at two places and mended with iron, but the inscription is tolerably plain. Hurriedly I scratched it down as follows: "M. Warren, Sen., was born in Queen County, Long Island in the year of our Lord, July 5, VIIIM (indistinct) d. 1795." I take it that the Roman letters mean 1700. I have reliable information that Michael Warren was first buried on Linville Creek in a private burying ground on a farm of Mr. Coffman and the Warren relatives moved the remains to New Erection. The Chrismans, who were related, may have been moved at the same time as we find some of that family in the same plat, viz., Jacob Chrisman, d. 1818, aged 49 years; Elizabeth Chrisman, wife of Jacob, and by the side of Elizabeth, Charles Chrisman. Michael Warren, Sr., I am told, was a doctor.

Col. E. T. H. Warren, of the 10th Va. Reg., killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, was a son of Jehu Warren, only son of Thomas Warren, son of Dr. Michael Warren. Edward Tiffin Harrison Warren was his full name. It is said that Dr. Michael Warren raised 23 children, that his third wife, a Miss Hinton, of Rockingham County, was the mother of most of them.

Here is a settlement which is interesting. Blank spaces indicate parts burned away.

"Dr. The executors of the estate of Michael Warren, dec'd. in Aps. with the heirs Cr."

			$ C
1805—To amount of sale bill of personal estate			109.97
Ditto of land sold	L1589:	5: 0	5251.44
Deduct for Diference of land when surveyed	13:	16: 0	5361.41
	1575:	8: 8	
1805—By G. McWilliams Rest for surveying No. 1			$21.00
" " David Harrison Ditto for writing No. 2			1.00
" " Wm. Henton for Tomb Stone Ditto No. 3			30.00
" " John Wright Do for crying sale No. 4			10.00
" " H. G. Gambill Do No. 5			—.—
" " Geo. Crisman Do proven acct. No —			—.—
" " G. Cherryhilmes Do. for spirits			—.—
" " Bryan and Kratzer Do			—.—

From the above we learn the following, that the deceased was possessed of valuable real estate, that McWilliams was a surveyor, that David Harrison was a scribe, that Wm. Hinton may have worked in stone, that John Wright was sale cryer. G. Cherryholmes dealt in spirits, and that it was the custom to dispense spirits at the wake. This Wm. Hinton may have been the father of Michael's wife. Thomas Warren, son of Michael, married Elizabeth Harrison, and his daughter, Catherine, married Jack Chrisman. Jehu Warren, son of Thomas, married a Rice, daughter of Wm. Rice. Eleanor, daughter of Dr. Michael Warren, m. John Kratzer.

The names in the settlement above and the names of the families into which the Warrens married are all familiartto this company and indicate head of Mill Creek, just north of Harrisonburg, with few exceptions.

In 1784 George Washington states that he "came to one Gilbert's," on his tour thru the County. This was evidently Felix Gilbert, who was a merchant at Peal's Cross Roads. Gilbert does not appear in this list and we suppose that he was deceased in 1792. This "cross roads" was the most important place in the county perhaps at one time, for here two of the most important roads in the County crossed.

No. 11—East Dist.

CAPT. AUGUSTEEN PRICE'S COMPANY (Present, southern portion of Stonewall Dist.)

Port Republic—Grottoes—Mt. Vernon Furnace—Port Republic Battle —Lynnwood—Almond P. O.—Cub Run—Montevideo—Three Springs—Lethe—Bogota—Madison Hall.

5-Bruster, James & James Jr. 21-1n
4-Erwin, Sam
1-Erwin, Benj.-2n
Perkey, Jacob Hen, 21, Sol 16, 2N, 1n.
5-Weaver, Geo. & Chas. 16, 1N
2-Plum, Conrad
5-Pence, Jno. Sr.
7-Perkey, Jno. & Hen. & Jno.
4-Perkey, Hen. & Jno. Hamer or Harner 16, 1N
2-Snider, Vollentine & Simon
2-Harner (or Hamer), Math.
5-Taylor, Chas. & Jno. 21
1-Woollerich, Peter
5-Pence, Henry
4-Pence, Adam, 1s Wm 16
5-Rush (Bush) Jno. & Jno. & Wm. Moore 16, 1N
6-Kiger (Kiser), Cris. & Fred & Cris. & Jacob
6-Pence, Jno.
6-Boyer, Jno. Sr. & Phil.
4-Nigh, Peter
9-Argabright, Jacob, Sr. & Jacob 21
4-Miller, Peter & Nich. Peck 21
2-Armentrout, Jno.
3-Armentrout, Geo.
2-Armentrout, Christophel
3-Armentrout, Augusteen
3-Armentrout, Fred. & Chas. 21
1-King, Jno.
2-Nicholas, Peter.
2-Nicholas, Jacob
1-Nicholas, Peter, Sr.
1-Garvin, David
1-Nicholas, Jno.
1-Nicholas, Barabra, 1N
2-Sights, Jno.
1-Jackson, Wm.
6-Pence, Jacob, & Jacob & Hen.
1-Pence, Geo.
3-Rush, Chas.
1-All, Peter
6-Iler, Peter, & Peter Jr. 21
6-Shaver, Geo. & Mik. & Phil
1-Shaver, Jno.
1-Shaver, Geo.
0-Shaver, Jacob
0-Hill, Jacob
0-Fulwiler, Jacob
10-Swisher, Jno. 2N
1-Chandes, Dan.
7-Jones, Gabriel
6-Carr, Tom & Wm Lewis, 16, 9N, 3n
11-Lewis, Jane & Chas. 12N.
2-Lewis, Tom.
1-Vauters, Wm.
1-Mallery, Roger, 1N
19-Gilmore, Peachey & Geo. 21, 16N. 4n
2-How, Cristophel & Geo. Track well ab. 16, 1N
4-Price, Augusteen
8-Kisling, Jacob,--Jacob Lingle and Jno. Lingle—3n.
2-Varble, Christophel
2-Smith, Margaret & Joel
3-Wineberry, Jno.
3-Headrick, Jno. (1-2 of his fathers land 130 A. included) 1N
3-Price, Fred.
4-Mann, Geo. & Jacob 21 & Peter & Jno.
2-Shillinger, Adam.
4-Michael, Wm.
6-Price, Augusteen, Sr.
2-Price, Peter
2-Rape, Jacob
2-Hiney, Geo.
5-Mallow, Geo. & Edw. Hatfield 16
6-Boyer, Jno.
1-Patram, Julias (Bertram)
3-Helmantall, Mik. & Palser
0-Wallgrove, Francis
0-Harmon, Adam
Waggoner, Geo.
4-Snider, Martin & Conrad 21
0-Brill, Hen.
3-Brill, Tom.

TOTALS.

Heads of families	81
Sons & others ab. 16	38
Slaves	82
Horses	282

The last four companies comprise the present Stonewall District and are found in the order named in this book, starting with Company No. 11 at Port Republic and proceeding down the river to Grove Hill in which locality we find No. 14. This last company, however, has been in Page County since 1831 and it adjoins the Fairfax line which crosses the river at New Port.

Augusteen Price's company was not a very large company but a rather important company.Apropos Augusteen, it seems to be a rather common name in this day. It was about 1770 that the original waltz music became popular and the name of the title of the first popular waltz was "Ach, du Lieber Augusteen," meaning "Oh, You Lovely Augusteen."

This company was located in the extreme southeast corner of the county, on both sides of the South Branch of the Shenandoah River, the southern portion of the present Stonewall District, and joined the Augusta County line. Just across the line in Augusta is he Grand Cavern, first called Madisons Cave and later Weyers Cave, later Grottoes of the Gods and now Grand Cavern.

Beginning at the County line on the right bank of the river and proceeding down the stream we have the following names: Grottoes (once Weyers Cave Sta. and Liola P. O.-—Mt. Vernon Furnace—Madisons Run flowing out of Browns Gap—Port Republic Sta. on N. & W. Ry. on this run —Little Deep Run—Lynnwood P O.—"Lynnwood," home of the Lewis family—Battlefield of Port Republic with Stillhouse Run flowing thru it by "Lynnwood"—Hangmans Run (unlucky, the soldier who crossed the run, for many a life hung on Hangmans Run.- The run was a shield for Shields and the place where he started to run. It was a warm day on this run on Monday, June 9th, 1862. This run is the "alpha and omega" of Jackson's Whirlwind campaign. Forty days prior to June 9th, Jackson's army passed south over this very stream. Little did they think that they would wind up here in a blaze of glory.) But passing on we come to Big Run—Almond P. O.—Mile Run—Two Mile Run—Island Ford—crossing the river and coming up the left bank—Stony Run coming down from McGaheysville—mouth of Cub Run—Harrisonburg power plant—Big Bend—Three Springs—"Lethe" —"Bogota"—North River—Port Republic in forks—"Madison Hall." On south in Augusta county in the forks is Weyers Cave on South River and Mt. Meridian on Middle River.

BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC.

The End of Jackson's Whirlwind Campaign.

Jackson's whirlwind campaign ended at Port Republic Battlefield June 9, 1862. About May 1, he was at Elkton, passed up the river over the battlefield, turned thru Browns Gap to Mechum's River—suddenly entrained for Staunton—marched to McDowell—defeated Milroy, May 8—returned to the Valley, marching north, turned aside thru New Market Gap and surprised Banks at Front Royal and drove him across the Potomac—Fremont came in from the west, Shields from the east to trap him—he retreated up the Valley—at Cross Keys (this ought to be Cross Swords) he suddenly turned on his pursuer, Fremont, and defeated him, June 8—crossed the river, and burned the bridges behind him and defeated Shields June 9. For 40 days and 40 nights it rained shot and shell—for 40 days and 40 nights he marched and counter-marched—in 40 days and 40 nights he marched 400 miles, fought 4 battles, 40 skirmishes and defeated 4 armies, captured more than $400,000 worth of goods, 4,000 prisoners, twice 4,000 arms. He did this with 4 times 4.000 men. In round numbers he defeated 40,000 and neutralized 80,000 more.

WHERE DID THE BODY OF ASHBY LIE?

Ashby was killed late in the afternoon on June the 6th, near Harrisonburg, and his body was carried to Port Republic where it lay in the home of Frank Kemper, on lot No. 18 map 1885, the home of Mr. J. T. L. Preston, 1885, and history states that Jackson called to see his gallant comrade, so recently fallen. Dabney says, "The glorious remains of Ashby were carried to Port Republic, and prepared for the grave. After all the sad rites were completed, General Jackson came to the room where he lay, and demanded to see him. They admitted him alone; he remained for a time in silent communion with the dead, and then left him, with a solemn and elevated countenance." The remains were carried to Charlottesville and interred in the University cemetery, "while the thunders of the distant battle at Port Republic tolled a fitting knell for the great soldier." He was later removed to his home county, Loudoun.

WHERE WERE THE ROCKINGHAM RECORDS BURNED?

On June the 4th, 1864, the County records of the County were removed by the Clerk from the Court House for safety. They were overtaken on the road leading up east side of the South River about two miles above Port Republic, near the residence of J. W. Wisner, 1885, and burned by the Federals who, it is said, thot that they were valuable war papers. They were extinguished but not until great damage had been done. Nearly all the wills and administration settlements were wholly or partly burned. The deeds fared better, quite a number of them remaining.

WHO BURNED THE BRIDGE OVER NORTH RIVER?

After Jackson struck Fremont at Cross Keys he passed over the river at Port Republic and defeated Shields at the battle of Port Republic down on the east side of the river. During this movement Jackson ordered the bdidge to be burned in order to prevent Fremont's crossing to interfere. The squad that burned the bridge was in charge of Geo. H. Hulvey, b. at Cross Keys, 1844, Superintendent of Schools of Rockingham County for many years and noted educator. He left his left arm in the Wilderness May 6, 1864.

DID JACKSON USE A YANKEE CAPE?

It has been said that Jackson, when he found the Federal cannon at the mouth of the bridge, between him and his army, threw a Yankee cape over his shoulders and dashed up to the gunners and ordered them to turn the guns the other way, which order was promptly obeyed, the General crossing the bridge to his own men. I heard Mr. Hulvey in a public talk refer to this story and he did not give it much credence. As I remember he said he was not present that morning for the reason that he spent the night at his home which was near, otherwise he, being a courier, would probably have been present. Strange some one has not left a true statement of the fact, if true. Surely some soldier saw him when he escaped across the bridge. However, it may not have been a very difficult matter to have persuaded the Federals to turn the gun the other way, for it is known that there were Confederates in small force to their rear up toward Madison Hall where the wagon train was. Mr. P. C. Kaylor is of the opinion that the Confederates had two guns, at least, there and that one was wheeled into main street and fired, knocking off the wheels of one Federal gun. Jackson, in his report, states that the enemy left one gun in the streets.

WHERE WAS JACKSON'S HEADQUARTERS? A CLOSE CALL.

General Jackson had his headquarters at the home of Dr. Kemper in Port Republic at the opening of the battle of Cross Keys. This was at the home of Dr. Geo. W. Kemper, Jr., and not at the home of Dr. George W. Kemper, Sr., at Madison Hall, as some have supposed. Dr. Geo. W. Kemper, Jr., lived down town on the south side of Main St. just two blocks from each river. In 1885 the post office was on the bank of South River and a street ran up from the post office across Water St. to Main St. and Dr. Kemper lived on the east corner of this intersection. Just before the opening of the battle a party of Federals from Shields' army with a gun or two passed up the east bank of South Branch, crossed perhaps at Harnsbergers', a mile above the forks and above the town, came down Main St., placed two guns between Jackson's headquarters and the bridge over North River (which was between Jackson and his army at Cross Keys) and covered the bridge. The Federals may have crossed South River at several places, one or two places right in town. It is the opinion of some that this advance of the Federals perhaps took the back road by Mt. Vernon Furnace in Browns Gap and down to the river by Liola Postoffice and Harnsberger's place,thereby eluding Jackson's pickets who were not looking to the rear for the enemy but down the river toward Lewiston. The Federals, therefore rushing into town from the rear as it were, caused great excitement and consternation among the few troopers that were in town. Up near Madison Hall at the south end of town were a few Confederates guarding the waggon trains which were in that locality, ready to move off toward Staunton or across the river east thru Browns Gap, the necessity of the moment to decide the direction. Jackson always stopped where he had the choice of several ways out. You never found him in a blind alley.

If the Federals did make this back road movement on this town it was a very strategic movement and if properly timed and supported it would have been disastrous to Jackson. Whether the Federals took the back road or not they rushed the town, and came very near capturing Jackson and his staff in the forks of waters. (His headquarters was on Lot. No. 22, map 1885.)

A RED SIGNAL FLAG.

Mr. Lewis W. Kaylor picked up a red flannel signal flag Sunday morning, June 8, 1862, on the road that leads up the east side of South River, at a point on this road about one mile above Port Republic just where a stream crosses the road, just above the Harnsberger residence and a mile below where the back road comes into this road. Mr. Kaylor took the flag home and his wife made two red shirts out of it for Mr. P. C. and Q. G. Kaylor, her two sons. This was related to me by Mr P C. Kaylor in 1929. Now what was the signal flag doing there? Did the Federals come down this back road and leave the signal flag there? It is supposed by Mr. Kaylor that the Federals left it there, that they eluded Jackson's pickets, and that they rushed in from that direction. While Dabney in his life of Jackson tells this story rather minutely he does not refer to a movement of this kind, although he admits great surprise and consternation. We will let Dabney tell about it.

Dabney, in his "Life of Lieut.-General Jackson", says, "General Shields disappointed in the hope of joining Fremont by the bridge at Elk Run Valley, (Elkton), continued his march up the southeastern bank of the river, by the same difficult road which the Confederates had followed in their march from Swift Run in April. On the evening of Saturday, the 7th of June, his advance appeared at Lewiston, the county-seat

of General Lewis, three miles below the village.....The morning of June 8th. which was the Sabbath day, dawned with all the peaceful brightness appropriate to the Christian's sacred rest; and General Jackson, who never infringed its sanctity by his own choice was preparing himself and his wearied men to spend it in devotion. But soon after the sun had surmounted, the pickets next the army of Shields came rushing into headquarters in the village, in confusion, with the Federal cavalry and a section of artillery close upon their heels. So feeble was the resistance which they offered, the advance of the enemy dashed across the ford of the South River, almost as soon as they, and occupied the streets. The General had barely time to mount and gallop towards the bridge, with a part of his staff, when the way was closed; two others of his suit, attempting to follow him a few moments after, were captured in the street; and one or two perceiving the hopelessness of the attempt, remained with the handful of troops thus cut off. But out of this accident, to them so involuntary, Providence ordained that a result should proceed essential to the safety of the army. As the captured Confederate officers stood beside the commander of the Federal advance, some of his troopers returned to him, and pointed out a long train of wagons hurrying away, apparently without armed escort, just beyond the outskirts of the village. He immediately ordered a strong body of cavalry in pursuit; and the hearts of the Confederates sank within them; for they knew that this was Jackson's ordinance train, containing the reserve ammunition of the whole army; and that all its other baggage was equally at the mercy of the enemy. But as the eager Federals reached the head of the village, they were met by a volley of musketry, which sent them scampering back; and when they returned to the charge, two pieces of artillery opened upon them to the equal surprise and delight of their anxious captives, and speedily cleared the strees with showers of canister. The explanation was, that one of the officers separated from the General's suit, seeing the impossibility of joining him, had addressed himself to rallying a handful of the fugitive picket guards, and with these,and a section of raw artillerists from the reserves, had bodly attacked the enemy. Thus the trains were saved, and a diversion was made, until the General could bring forward more substantial succors.

Nor was it long before these were at hand. Galloping across the bridge, and up the heights, to the camp of the 3rd and 1st brigades of his own division, he ordered the long roll to be instantly beaten, and the artillery to be harnessed.

Soon the town was cleared and the enemy retreated across the river from whence it had a few moments ago come dashing into town. He continues, "Their retreat was so precipitate that they left their own piece of artillery behind hem also, and dashed across the fords of South River by the way they came." However, it was a very close call. Shields infantry was not far away and advancing to their support. Had the support been properly timed it would have been a success. No one but a Jackson in action could have extricated himself from that position in which he found himself that Sunday morning." (Dabney's Life of Jackson p. 411.)

WHERE WAS CAPT. SIPE AND HIS COMPANY OF HORSE?

Mr. P. C. Kayloe says that Capt. Sipe was on the east side of the river on the road to Lewiston, near the ford, when the Federals sprung the surprise.

WHERE DID JACKSON SPEND SUNDAY NIGHT?

On Sunday night after the battle of Cross Keys Jackson spent the night at Harnsberger's. I doubt if he was able to sleep much for Shields was

there waiting for him, and Fremont while hit hard had not retreated. He decided not to stay in the forks this night. But he stayed where he had several ways of escape.

WHERE DID JACKSON CAMP AFTER THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC —Il a deux belles rivieres.

If you should extend Main Street in Port Republic on south between the rivers it would approach Mt. Meridian about three miles away and this street would average a half mile from each stream, Middle and South river, a little more and a little less at points as the rivers curve. Here at Mt. Meridian on Middle River and Weyers Cave on South River is a beautiful campaign stretching between the rivers. Here Jackson led his weary soldiers between the still waters to rest under the shade of the elm trees. This camp ought to be called deux belle rivers camp. Near the camp on Middle River is a ford, now known as Diehls Ford, but anciently known as Pennsylvania Ford. Here evidently a branch of the old Indian Road crossed the river and led on into the south. Just inside the Rockingham Line on left bank of South River was the Mt. Vernon Forge. On the opposite side of the river was the Abbott Iron Works, Liola P. O. nearby, and between the rivers was Leroy P. O. A short distance below this camp North River entered Middle River right on the County line. The Pennsylvania Ford probably referred to the crossing of both rivers as it was above the forks.

THE BOONES, HARTS, YARDLEYS, CUNNINGHAMS, BEARDS, BYRDS, ETC.

Mr. Boone built the store and P. O. buildings at Leroy. When the County of Rockingham was formed the Act recited that the line should run as follows. "A line to begin at the South Mountain, and running thence by Benjamin Yardley's plantation so as to strike the North River below James Byrd's house, thence up the river to Naked Creek, thence leaving the river a direct course so as to cross the said river at the mouth of Cunningham's Branch, in the upper end of Silas Heart's land" (Act 1777). Here we note that Beard is called Byrd. James Byrd lived above the junction of North River with Middle River. The Beards still lived in this community in 1885.

FOUR OLD HOMESTEADS.

(All on or Near the Jacob Stover Patent)

BOGOTA, LETHE, MADISON HALL AND LEWISTON

"BOGOTA."

"Bogota" was the home of Gabriel Jones, the Kings attorney for Augusta County, and later for Rockingham County, and probably the very first attorney in the Valley of Virginia. The first home in Rockingham County may have been built near here by Jacob Stover. This is still a very fine old mansion and Dr. A. S. Kemper lives there now. In 1885 the Strayers owned it. George Washington writes in his diary Oct. 1, 1784, "Dined at Mr. Gabriel Jones' not half a mile from Mr. Lewis' but separated by the South Fork of the Shenandoah, which is between eighty and a hundred yards wide." It would seem that it is a good mile from the river up to "Bogota" altho George says it was not half a mile. The mansion may have been nearer the river at that time or Mr. Thomas Lewis may have been such pleasant company that the distance seemed shorter than it really was. On October 2, the Father of His Country writes in his dairy. "I set off very early from Mr. Lewis who accompanied me to the Blue Ridge, where I bathed

and proceeded over the mountain." This makes Elkton and Elk Run famous, for we know the great General and President bathed in its cooling waters. Mr. Jones was a brother-in-law of Thomas Lewis.

"LETHE."

"Lethe" is about two miles down the river from "Bogota" but only a few hundred yards from the river and at the upper or right heel of a big horseshoe bend, the toe pointing east. The river flows thru this company tolerably straight with the exception of this double or "S" curve. In he lower curve the toe points west and in that toe is Three Springs. This was the home of Peachy Gilmer or Gilmore. His son George lived there in 1809. Charles Lewis lived at Lynnwood in 1809. Geo. Rockingham Gilmer, Governor of Georgia, was a nephew of George Gilmer of "Lethe." "Lehe" is now owned by Mrs. Edward B. Hopkins. It is a brick mansion and well preserved. I spent the night there a few years ago.

"MADISON HALL."

This old homestead is still standing and it is located at the extreme southwest corner of Port Republic, where the road leaves the town and leads up the left bank of South River. Dr. Geo. W. Kemper lived here in 1885. Go southwest on Main Street to the end of the street; here the river bends sharply to the east up stream; if you turn to the left at the end of the street you go up stream cross the river and you come to the H. B. & J. Harnsberger homestead (1885); if you turn to the right you will ocme to Madison Hall within two blocks and turn the corner to the left you have Madison Hall on your left in the corner. This was the home of John Madison, first Clerk of Augusta County, of his distinguished son, James Madison, first Episcopal Bishop of Virginia. John Madison was a cousin of President James Madison and his mother was Miss Strother, whose sisters married Thomas Lewis of Lynnwood, and Gabriel Jones of Bogota. Here we have three near relatives living on three of these noted homesteads. John Madison first lived in Augusta County, six miles south of Staunton on the north branch of Christians Creek near Batterbrook, where his son Bishop James Madison was born, in 1749. In 1751 he moved to the Madison Hall tract where he built his residence. Madison Hall was in Augusta until 1777 when it was included in the new County of Rockingham. I have been told that at Madison Hall is a little building that John Madison used as a Clerk's office. I do not vouch for this. John Madison was appointed Clerk in 1745 and he kept the records at Christians Creek and he may have kept them at Madison Hall after he moved there. Bishop James Madison. b. 1749, in a log cabin, entered William & Mary College, graduated, studied law, abandoned the law for theology, professor at his alma mater, later president, presided over the first convention of the Episcopal Church, 1785, consecrated Bishop in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (In the Picturesque Shenandoah Valley, by Gordon, p. 143.)

"LEWISTON."

Dabney says: "Near the edge of the forest stood the ample villa of General Lewis (marked estate of S. H. Lewis 1885), surrounded by substantial barns and stables, and orchards; while a lane, enclosed by a double fence, led thence direct to a mill and dwelling upon the margin of the stream. This lane marked the base of the enemy's line of defence. Gen. S. H. Lewis was the son of Charles Lewis, son of Thomas.

"LYNNWOOD."

Senator Jno. F. Lewis, son of Gen. S. H. Lewis, lived further down stream nearly a mile. This was evidently Lynnwood. Senator John F. Lewis, Samuel A Coffman, and A. S. Gray were elected to the State convention, Feb. 4, 1861, as Union men, but Coffman and Gray voted for secession, the vote in the convention standing 88 to 55. Lewis never changed his vote. With him stood two strong characters from Augusta County, Col. Jno. B. Baldwin, Alexander H. H. Stuart, both of whom were strong Union men. The third man from Augusta was also elected as a Union man.

Lewis voted for the Union and yet his plantation was soaked in blood of the conflict. His mill was never burned during the war.

A certain man who owned Inglewood plantation sold it to Samuel A. Coffman thinking the war would ruin him, I have been told, and moved to Georgia and by and by Sherman marched to the sea and ruined him. It is hard to escape the results of war.

Lynwood and Lewiston were located on the plantation of Thomas Lewis, surveyor for Rockingham County and surveyor on the Fairfax line in 1746 with Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson. He has walked many a dividing line line in Rockingham County. George Washington visited him n 1784. Lewston, as above stated is on the battlefield of Port Republic.

THE JACOB STOVER PATENTS

Jacob Stover patented 5 000 acres on both sides of the river, but principally on Cub Run and later a large tract about Port Republic, and other tracts down the river where Elkton now stands. His home was likely on Mill Creek, near Port Republic and his home was probably the first home in Rockingham County. Here we can expect to find the oldest white civilization in the County. And we are not surprised when we find the first clerk of Augusta living at Madison Hall, and the first bishop of Virginia living at the same place, and the first King's Attorney living at Bogota, and the first surveyor living at Lewiston, which all proves that Stover was a forerunner in the great Valley.

No. 12—East Dist.

CAPT. CASPER HAINES' COMPANY (present Stonewall District—northern portion.)

McGaheysville—St. Peters—Peaked Mountain—Boones Run—Runkles Gap—Cub Run—Stony Run—Bonnie Brook—Hopkins Springs (Rockingham Springs)—Bloomer Springs—Weasts Spring—Qualis Run—Greenwood—East Point—Inglewood—Montevideo.

1-Hamoner, Henry
1-Spelk, Godfrey
1-Barnett, Tom.
1-See, Bole
1-Utesler, Cris.
0-Riner, Francis
0-Eaton, Wm.
1-Wetsel, Christophel
6-Carsh, Matthais
1-Carsh, Jacob
0-Carsh, Matthias, Jr.
4-Lingle, Jacob & Jeremiah Lane 16
3-Kaylor, Mik. & Geo. 21
2-Hardmon, Cristenah
0-Coghill, Tom.
2-Hardmon, Jno.
2-Fifer, Adam, Sr.
4-Ammon, Christophel
4-Cook, Hen. 2N
4-Reese, Wm. & Wm. Jr.
1-Reese, Jno.
5-Conrad, Peter, 3N, 1n.
1-Sink, Nich.
6-Hair, Fred. & John
4-Hains, Jno.
0-Hains, Peter
3-Hair, Jonas, or Hair
4-Conrad, Stephen-6N
6-Sellers, Jno. & Jno. 12 & Dan
2-Kisling, Henry
4-Long, Phil.
5-Monger, Henry
7-Sellers, Peter, Sr. & Jno. 21, 2N
6-Headrick, Wm. & Jno. 21, 2N, 1n
4-Sellers, Henry
1-Frasher, Wm.
2-Cofman, Dan.
6-Sellers, Adam & Peter 21, 1N
1-Sellers, Cris.
4-Vawters, Wm. Sr. & Josha Track 16, 1N
5-Runkle, Peter
5-Sellers, Jacob
3-Tresler, Henry
4-Brannamore, Jno.
1-Brannamore, Peter
3-Derry, Jno.
5-Brannamore, Anth. & Conrad
2-Peterfish. Jno.
3-Peterfish, Conrad.
4-Hammer, Jno.
3-Rinehart, Lewis & Jacob
4-Fye, Jno. & Chas.
5-Tack, Michael
4-Tack, Cris.
0-Tack, Chas.
4-Munger, Jno. & Martin 21
3-Waggoner, Phil.
6-Price, Dan. 1n
5-Price, Adam, 1n
2-Price, Jacob
2-Pence, Wm. & David
8-Kirtley, Francis, 5N, 4n
6-Kirtley, Sincler, 6N, 2n

TOTALS.

Heads of families..... 63
Sons and others ab. 16..... 15
Slaves 38
Horses 191

The next three companies comprised the remaining part of the present Stonewall District, and proceeding down the river from company No. 11 we come to them as they are named in this book. In other words the last four companies, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Companies Nos. 12 and 13 are found on the river between Island Ford and Shenandoah. I am inclined to think that No. 12 is west of the river and No. 13 is east of the river.

Proceeding down the right bank of the river, east side, we have these names: Island Ford, Gap Run coming out of Simmons Gap, and entering the river at Yancey P. O. and Station on N. & W. Ry.—Hawksbill, draining Powells Gap and upper Simmons Gap—Elk Run, entering river at Elkton—Elk Run receives the waters of Swift Run, which flows out of Swift Run Gap—Spotswood Trail passes thru this Gap (it is now—1930—

being improved into a first-class road)—Conrad's Store became Elkton in 1881, when the N. & W. Ry. opened—Swift Run P. O.—four miles northeast of Swift Run P. O. a road crosses the mountain and here on the top of the mountain is beautiful Cedar Falls—returning to Elkton, on the right bank of Elk Run, a little over a mile from the station is a brick residence (H. A. Kite, 1885)—. This was Jackson's headquarters the first of May, 1862, and from this point he started on his whirlwind campaign around the Massanutten Mountain, in this house he probably conceived that march of forty days and forty nights, in this house no doubt the great "Flanker" studied out how to outflank Banks, Fremon and Shields—once a mill stood near this house, evidences of which are still there—over in the bottom a short distance from this house is a fine spring, many a soldier no doubt quenced his thirst at this spring—going down the river from Elkton we come to Dry Run, in this neighborhood Spotswood is supposed to have crossed the river and buried the bottle, taking the land in the name of King George. Just beyond Dry Run is Bear Lithia Spring, about two and a half miles from Elkton, one of the finest springs in the world. The pool is surrounded by a cement wall, probably fifty feet in diameter—then we come to Naked Creek, boundary between Page and Rockingham—at its mouth is Verbena Mill, N. & W. Ry. and the highway—this is an historical creek—let us turn aside and go up this creek three miles—

We are now in Page County—Naked Creek swings around to the east of Shenandoah back of Grindstone Mt..—here live many by the name of Meadows to this day—hence there are many mountain Meadows on Naked Creek—Company No. 12 reached as far down as the mountain Meadows.

Proceeding down stream we come to Grove Hill—then Ingham Sta. and East Liberty Church—the Line Run (evidently named from the fact that the Fairfax line crossed the run opposite New Port—this was the Rockingham County line and of course end of the Rockingham lists—but we will go a little further to make the joint complete—Honeyville is near the mouth of Line Run and the road from Stanley joins the river road—a mile farther and we come to Stoney Run Alma, and Columbia Bridge, which was burned by Jackson in his whirlwind campaign to prevent Shields crossing—Stony Run marks the southernmost limit of the Massanutten patent--we will cross the bridge and go up the river, on its left or west bank.

We are now in Company No. 14—The Eastside Highway is completed from Shenandoah to New Port, the Fairfax line—how to get from New Port to Columbia or Alma Bridge has puzzled the engineers on account of a bad hill on the old road—I am advised at this writing, July 21, 1930 (a hot dry day, yesterday, Sunday, being the hottest day I think I ever experienced, the thermometer standing at 101 practically all day) that the contract has just been let to build this road and that it is going on an easier grade, up the ravine and further north to the bridge, which is a wise decision.

Continuing we come to New Port on the river and the Fairfax line and of course are back in old Rockingham County—just below New Port is a cave in the limestone cliffs on the left bank of the river—we will not stop to explore them—New Port is the northern gate to Pittspring Bend, a large bend—its southern gate is at Grove Hill Bridge, three miles to the south—about half way we cross Cub Run, which is an historical run—This stream gathers water from between the ridges of the Massanutten, for five miles north and five miles south of Pittspring, a beautiful spring high up between the mountains, 500 feet perhaps above the river, just above Devil's Backbone, in a beautiful spot, surrounded by magnificent scenery, and here at this spring these waters join and leap down thru a most picturesque mountain gorge, and just before it passes out of this gorge it at one time furnished power to operate the famous Catherine furnace, operated by the Farrers, which furnace was a forerunner to the larger Shenandoah furnace. Here are some of the buildings intact, great stone walls, the old furnace stack

with a tree growing upon its top, mute evidence of the iron age and more prosperous age.

THREE OLD FURNACES

High up on Cub Run in Pittspring Gap is the site of old Catherine Furnace. This was Furnace No. 1. but of course was never referred to by number. Then a furnace was established on Naked Creek and it was called most naturally, "Furnace No. 2" and a post office at thatpoint bore the same name as well as the voting precinct. I used to hear them speak of Furnace No. 2 and would wonder where Furnace No. 1 was and not until recently did I find out that old Catherine Furnace was the mother furnace. Then later a larger furnace was established near the town of Shenandoah. This was really Furnace No. 3. But it was called Big Gem Furnace.

The Farrers established Catherine Furnace, and probably furnace No. 2, or they may have sold out to other parties before No. 2 was built.

Big Gem was built in 1882, discontinued operation in 1907, and dismantled in 1917. For ten years the immense stack, over one hundred feet high stood there, I visited it in about 1914. There were the great boilers a large brick building with many glass windows, mostly broken out, was still standing. Here was the furnace, from which was poured the molten iron. and many other evidences of a great industry.

At times this furnace made 135 tons of pig iron per day. The great est quantities were made about 1900. It has a 75 ton capacity, and employed 400 men when at full blast. It had 24 large boilers. It was owned by the Alleghaney Iron and Ore Company, which company purchased the Farrer interests. They had two other furnaces, one at Buena Vista and at Iron Gate, the later having been dismantled in 1924. Beuna Vista is out of blast but is still standing.

And as one industry after another goes into ruin and any country that neglects its manufacturies will sooner or later be of little importance. At one time there were twenty furnaces going in Virginia, that is, in recent years. In early days there were more than twenty in the Shenandoah Valley alone. Now there are only three furnaces in all Virginia, a country rich in ore. The three are Big Stone Gap, Pulaski, and Reussens near Lynchburg.

Old Catherine furnace made charcoal pig iron. This was conveyed to Shenandoah and made into blooms that is, oblong blocks of iron 250 pounds in weight, which were hammered out on the forge. One of the hammers is on the grave of Hon. Wm. Milnes, Jr., The town of Shenandoah was once named Milnesville or Milnes for him. The hammer on the grave tells a story. On my grandfather's tomb is the picture of a mill.

If this present generation does not wake up it will not have a mill or a hammer carved on its tomb but the picture of a snail or perhaps a sloth.

The old forge stood above the east end of the bridge in Shenandoah, not far above the electric dam, and the site of the old forge is now submerged by the waters of the river.

A trip worth while is a trip to old Catherine furnace and I think the road to the furnace is very good. Then if you desire to go on to Pittspring you will enjoy the mountain scenery and a cool drink when you get up there. It is one of the most picturesque spots in the whole country.

With the furnaces cold and the wheels of industry in decay, we cannot hope for much prosperity, not as much as they had in this country in 1776. Wealth hovers around furnaces like bees around honey.

As a boy living in the neighborhood of Tenth Legion I used to see at night a very red sky, like a beautiful sunset to the southeast and was told that the furnace was pouring pig-iron.

Shenandoah was the Pittsburg of the Valley as long as Big Gem was in blast. But cheaper ore in Michigan made Pittsburgh and Shenandoah went off the map. But it should build other factories. Right by the door flows a power, if harnessed would drive many wheels of industry, and would employ more hands than the iron furnaces and more than the railroad. Shenandoah boomed in the 90's and the streets ran from the mountain to the river.

Spurs from the N. & W. Ry were laid to Big Gem and to Furnace No. 2 on Naked Creek and to the various ore banks.

I maintain that if the power of our rivers were developed we could develop again a wonderful industry that would exceed in value the farming lands. In other words the power in the rivers is greater than the power in the land.

Just South of Cub Run on the Eastside Highway is St Paul's Lutheran church, a handsome brick edifice—down in the toe of bend, opposite Ingham Station was the original patent of John Strickler, 1754—James Maxwell obtained the major portion of this bend, 3,000 acres—Windle Kite also had a small portion above the bridge—John Fulch bought a tract from Maxwell adjoining the Fairfax line—Wm. Ohler got most of the Maxwell patent in 1765, 1900 acres -- Maxwell evidently sold out soon after he obtained the lands--all these names we find in Co. 14. Down there in the toe of this bend is the grave of Capt. Summers, in the old Strickler cemetery. . Summers was executed by the Federals at Cedar Grove church after the war was over. A white shaft marks the spot west of the Pike and just outside of the Cedar Grove cemetery, North of New Market. I am told that before the war a very old church was near the old Strickler mansion, probably the forerunner of St. Pauls.

We come to the Grove Hill Bridge—no road goes up the left bank of the river but we will go that way in our minds—we approach the foot of the mountain following the left bank—here the river makes a very unusual bend—the river flows for three miles or more and yet makes less than a half mile in its straight course—the river coming down from Shenandoah hits the foot of the mountain, rebounds, as it were, hits the hill at Grove Hill School and rebounds to the foot of the mountain, leaving a very narrow ridge of the Massanutten within its fold—here at the foot of the mountain a power company has drilled a tunnel thru this narrow ridge, thru which they expect to direct the flow and thereby harness the power of the river—draw a fishs head with an open mouth, Grove Hill bridge will be near his eye, Grove Hill School will be at the corner of his mouth and Shenandoah will be at the bottom of his head, the narrow ridge of the Massanutten will be in his mouth.

We are back in the present Rockingham County and out of company 14 and entering company 12, opposite Shenandoah—two miles south of Shenandoah is old St. Peters Church, perhaps the oldest church building in the county, log structure, surrounded by one of the oldest settlements in the County--in fact, Adam Miller, the first settler, lived two miles away at Bear Lithia up and on the other side of the river.

Boones Run flows out of Runkles Gap and enters the river opposite Bear Lithia, less than two miles above St. Peters—the old petefish home is near this church, Jacob Stovers last home probably was near this church—Stover family intermarried with the Daniel Boone family--Jacob Stover m. Sarah Boone, aunt of Daniel, who was his school teacher and helper, and to whom he owed much, and about whom he could truthfully say, no doubt, "All I am or ever hope to be I owe to my beloved aunt, Sarah Boone Stover. Following Stovers lead carried him into the Southwest drift and to fame.

In 1735 Jacob Stover sold to Geo Boone of Oley, Pa., 2 tracts-1,000 and 500a on Boones Run. George was Daniel's uncle, (D. B. 1, P. 185) (Annals of the Oley Valley, p. 23, by Rev. P. C. Croll, D. D, 1926.)—From St. Peters we take the river road we will reach the Elkton Bridge within four miles—we will take the back road, pass thru the village of Greenwood and arrive at East Point on Boone's Run—here a southern branch of Boones Run flows down from Bloomer Springs, here the Kaylors lived—we go a little farther and come to Quails Run, a larger southern branch of Boones Run—Quails flows down from Rockingham Springs (sometimes called Hopkins Springs), just east of Harnsbergers Gap but the stream does not drain the gap—there is an old hotel at this spring which was a famous resort at one time—on across Quails Run and we come to Weasts Spring branch—Weasts Spring is about a mile up this branch—it has medical qualities—we are now on the Spotswood Trail and nearing McGaheysville—we cross Bonnie Brook—we enter McGaheysville on Stoney Run that comes from down out of Harnsbergers Gap, drains the Kettle behind "The Peak", flows thru McGaheysville and enters the river a mile and a half below the mouth of Cub Run—the Northern limit of Company No. 11.

At McGaheysville is old Peaked Mountain Church, a very old structure, probably second to St. Peters in age, Lutheran and Reformed—many of the pioneers attended church here.

On the 12th of Oct., 1791, Anna Catherine Price, b. Aug. 8, 1791, was presented at old St. Peters for baptism. She was the daughter of Adam Price and his wife, Catherine Miller. She was presented by her aunt, Elizabeth Shuler, nee Miller. Adam Miller, the pioneer, had a son Henry who had a daughter, Elizabeth Shuler, wife of Michael Shuler, and a daughter Catherine, the wife of Adam Price. Tradition says Elizabeth Shuler first married Wm. Null and that Catherine Price first married Moyer (Myers). (A copy of the baptismal record is found in "Rockingham Marriages," p. 18.)

The Kirtleys had half of the slaves in this company.

Company No. 13 if my supposition is correct is on the east side of the river. Adam Miller, the pioneer, and first settler in Rockingham as well as the first settler in the entire Shenandoah Valley, owned nearly 1,000 acres around Bear Lithia. He died there about 1780. He sold, in 1764, 280 acres to his son-in-law, Jacob Bear, whose descendants still own the spring, hence we have "Bear Lithia." Adam's granddaughter Catherine Miller took her child to Old St. Peters in 1791 to be baptised. We have Millers and Bears in Company No. 13, there we find Henry Miller, the father of Catherine Price, who took her infant to old St. Peters on that October day, 1791.

Bruten Smith lived there also. In 1790 Jacob Maggard m. Sally Garvin and at the time Bruten Smith stated that Jacob was his step-son, therefore Bruten must have m. a widow Maggard. (Mrs. E. B. Greenlee, Bloomingburg, Ohio, would appreciate more knowledge in regard to Bruten Smith and his wife Mrs. Maggard.) I think the Smiths are all of one family. We noted above that many Meadows lived in the mountains back of Shenandoah Furnace. In recent years there was a Rains Store on that side of the river.

There is Peter Runkle for whom Runkles Gap was named evidently—Lewis Rinehart gave or deeded land at McGaheysville for a church or school.

In Co. 13 is Wier, perhaps the name of the person who later owned Weyers Cave. There is Benj. Harvey. Col. John Harvey m. the daughter of Gabriel Jones of Bogota and Harvie purchased many of the books at the sale of Gabriel Jones.

No. 13—East Dist.

CAPT. HENRY MILLER'S COMPANY (northeast part of present Stonewall district—all east of the river, probably.)

Elkton—Bear Lithia—Elk Run—Shenandoah Furnace—Conrads Store—Swift Run—Wolf Run—Dry Run—Hawksbill—Yancey Station.

2-Rains, Jno.
1-Patra, Martin
1-Rains, James, Clr. lev. & Wm.
6-Yancey, Layten, 6N
3-Garvin, David
8-Hansbarger 2N
4-Beesley, Jeremiah & Bennett 21 & Vollentine 16, 1N
4-Kisling, Teter
4-Fudge, Cris.
1-Rains, James
0-Jones, Reuben
2-Wier, Peter
1-Turner, Wm. Clr. le. & Gilbert
6-Magort, Jno.
3-Lingle, Paul
4-Magort, Jacob
1-Meadows, Jacob
6-Bear, Jacob, 2N
4-Bear, Henry, 1N
8-Miller, Jacob & Joe. Kennelly 16, 2N
6-Waggoner, Phil 1n (Marked out)
5-Price, Adam, 1n (Marked out)
1-Price, Jacob (Marked out)
2-Pence, Wm. & Dav. (Marked out)
3-Miller, Catherine.
3-Miller, Cris.
1-Miller, Adam
1-Crawford, Martin & Martin
6-Miller, Henry, 1N
(Miller sd. to be charged with 410 A. and his brother 206 A. & the remainder equal)
0-Augha, Harmon
5-Hansbarger, Conrad, 1N, 2n
2-See, Zaachariah
0-See, Zephemiah
5-Smith, Bruten
2-Smith, Wm.
1-Smith, Mary
2-Smith, Micajah
2-Smith, Jacob
1-Maiden, James
1-Thornhill, Henry
1-Conoly, Timothy
3-Smith, Jno.
1-Rains, Rich.
1-Roach, Reuben, Clr. lev.
2-Roach, Sam.
1-Roach, Absolom
1-Baker, Conrad
0-Meadows, Jacob
2-Meadows, Francis
0-Harvey, Benj.
3-Rogers, Jno. & Sam.
4-Baker, Dan.
0-Newman, Rich.
0-Newman, Tom.
1-Baker, Jacob
6-Foster, Anth. & Anth. 21. 4N, 1n
1-Crawford, Jno.
0-Mallenix, Wm.
1-Meadows, James
5-Hashman, Peter
2-Harness, Jno.
2-Page, Jno.
1-Standley, Jno.
2-Veach, Landan
0-McDonald, Jno.
1-Holland, Frank.
0-Crawford, Martin (Marked out)
0-Snider, Cowpot (Market out)

TOTALS.

Heads of families..... 62
Sons and others ab. 16..... 12
Slaves 27
Horses 145

(For notes on this company see under Co. No. 12.)

No. 14—East Dist.

CAPT. JACOB KISER'S COMPANY (now in Page County—north of Shenandoah.)

Grove Hill—Honeyville—Fairfax line—Alma—Columbia bridge—St. Pauls—Cub Run—Catherine Furnace—Pittspring—Grove Hill bridge and mill—"The Tunnel"—on both sides of the river between Shenandoah and New Port.

6-Kite, William
3-Kite, Martin
3-Kite, Adam
5-Kite, Geo. Sr.
2-Kite, Jno. Jr.
0-Kite, Wm. Jr.
1-Kite, Geo.
6-Kite, Jno. Sr. & Dan.
3-Kite, Phil. & Cris.
0-Kite, Henry
1-Oler, Wm.
2-Oler, Henry
2-Oler, Jno.
5-Fulce, Jno., Sr.
1-Fulce, David
1-Hufman, Henry
2-Fulce, Jno.
2-Fulce, Sebastian
4-Strolls, Cris.
3-Airy, Cutlip
4-Comer, Stophel
4-Berry, Mallekiah
0-Berry, Archery
2-Peaksler, Crisley
0-Lang, Jno.
4-Monger, David & Geo.
2-Dobeley, David, Sr.
7-Kiser, Mik
5-Strickler, Jno. & Joe
1Strickler, Jno. Jr.
1-Bush, Jacob
4-Hoard, Sarah.
2-Hoard, James
1-Griggsbe, Tom.
3-Toffliemire, Mik.
1-Grimsley, Loflin.
3-Short, Sam.
1-Grimsley, Joe.
5-Hashman, Dan., 1N
3-Fulce, Geo.
2-Runkle, Ludwick, & Peter
4-Kiser, Jacob
5-Epperd, Andrew & Fred.
1-Epperd, Jno.
6-Long, Henry
5-Long, Matthias
2-Bodey, Fred.
0-Bowers, Geo.
5-Shuler, Mathias & John 21, 1N.
3-Rineinger, Henry
2-Kiserner, Barnet.
5-Evert, Windle, 1n
1-Miller, Jacob
3-Bloss, Geo.
3-Bloss, Adam & Wm. Turner 16
1-Linsey, Jno.
4-Shuler, Mik.
2-Null, Henry
5-Null, Henry, Sr. & Adam, 1N
2-Null, Chas.
1-Null, Cris.
8-Moier, Jacob & Jacob 21 & Henry, 1N
3-Moir, Phil.
3-Hufman, Peter
4-Hufman, Geo. & Jno. 16
3-Hufman, Mik.
2-Hufman, Henry
1-Hufman, Jacob
3-Snider, Casper.
1-Tresler, Chas.

TOTALS.

Heads of families..... 70
Sons & others ab. 16..... 12
Slaves 5
Horses 195

End of East District.

The commissioner for the East District did not say one son John above 16 but simply "John above 16 etc."but it meant son unless otherwise indicated.

On the outside of the cover of this book are found these names: "Foster, Crawford, Harness, Hashman, J. Meadows, L. Veach, McDonnel, Holland, Stanley and Page." There is no explanation. They are, however, the last names listed in Company No. 13.

(For notes on Co. No. 14, see under 12.)

TOTALS.

No. of Co.	White Tithables Heads of Families	Sons & Others ab. 16	Totals	Slaves	Horses	Other Facts
			WEST DISTRICT.			
1.	97	35	132	66	351	1 free Negro & 4-wheeled carriage
2.	104	35	139	30	350	
3.	107	28	135	22	293	
4.	124	36	160	31	366	2-wheeled carriage.
						free Negro owns a slave.
5.	144	39	183	35	254	2 stage waggons.
6.	142	38	180	23	358	
7.	83	28	111	5	258	
	801	239	1040	212	2230	
			EAST DISTRICT.			
8.	118	32	150	33	270	
9.	95	42	137	7	298	
10.	173	45	218	32	497	
11.	81	38	119	82	282	
12.	63	15	78	38	191	
13.	62	12	74	27	145	
14.	70	12	82	5	195	
	662	196	858	224	1878	
			GRAND TOTALS.			
	1463	435	1898	436	4108	

George Washington had ——— slaves, nearly as many as the whole of Rockingham county.

The Three Companies now in Pendleton County
Companies of the Triple Forks

"Feedstone"—"Lawyer's Path"—"Wapacoma"

From 1777 to 1787, ten years, Rockingham covered territory now in Pendleton County, W. Va. For ten years the people of Triple Forks came to Harrisonburg to record their deeds, get license to marry, and do other legal business. High on the mountain, above Rawley Springs, on the Pendleton road, is an old road called "Lawyer's Path." As you approach the foot of the main mountain, the stream forks, one comes from the north, and the other, Skidmore's fork, comes from the south. The present road follows high above Skidmore's left but an ancient road went up the mountain along the north fork. After leaving the forks and going up this ancient road you come to a solid stone, called "Feedstone", a good mile distant. Here the ancient travelers fed their horses. From "Feedstone" the old road or path leads straight up the mountain, a good mile to the top. From "Feedstone" it was known as "Lawyer's Path." After Pendleton was formed Harrisonburg lawyers no doubt attended the monthly courts at Franklin.

In 1787 Pendleton County was formed from Augusta, Hardy, and Rockingham, principally from the latter. Pendleton might appropriately be called the land of the "Triple Forks." It has three valleys drained by three parallel streams running northeast thru the County. They head in the neighborhood of its southern boundary where there is a watershed between the water of the Potomac and the James.

In going west thru Pendleton County (now W. Va.) the traveller first comes to the South Fork (which is the south Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac), proceeding westward he will come to the South Branch (or the South Branch of the Potomac, the middle stream which flows by Franklin, the County seat), continuing on west he will come to the North Fork (or the north fork of the South Branch of the Potomac). The Indian name for the South Branch was Wapacoma—what a pity this beautiful name was not retained—what a beautiful name for a County instead of Pendleton.

When Rockingham County covered this territory there were three companies on the Triple Forks territory and designated as the South Fork, South Branch and the North Fork companies. There were then 17 companies in the County. In 1788 these companies were cut off from the Commissioner's books.

I give below the land tax records for the Branch companies, the personal tax or tithe list not being found.

The value of the land per acre, expressed in shillings and pence, is given. James Dyer had 640 acres valued at less than $3.00 per acre and his land was valued higher than the others, the average value being about $1.00.

West Dist. Land tax—1787.

Company No. 6, Roger Dyer, Capt.--So. Fork.—Pendleton Co. since 1788

NAME	ACRES & value in shillings & pence (1)
Blizzard, Jno.	80-
Burns, Jno. fr. Jno. Saintjohn- 83a by old books conveyed to James Dwyer	292-9.5
David, Robt.	507-8.6
Dyers, Roger	129-1.0
	55-1.0
Duncle, Geo.	231-6.7
Duncle, Jno.	231-6.7
Duncle, Ex fr. his sister	44-2.0
Dice, Mathias	200-7.7
Dyer, James	670-11.4
83a fr. Jno. Burns	83-5.8
fr. Jno. Wirt Miller	53-3.0
Davis, James	135-2.10
Gillespey, Jacob fr. Henry Swadley	102-3.10

Hoover, Parsley	200-5.8	Props, Leonard	81-3.4
	100-5.8	Props, Fred.	100-3.4
	116-5.8	Props, Mik.	119-3.4
	65-5.8	Phenimore, Peter	
	44-5.8	P. Sheriff's books	———
	46-1.3	Stone, Henry	81-9.6
Haviner, Jacob	180-6.7	Swadley, Henry, voucher to be	
Haviner, Fred.	174-3.6	examined and given credit	
Kiester, Fred.	323-6.7	for 109a to Gillespey	426-
Lough, Adam	80-3.8	Sam'l Patt (?)	68-1.0
Morral, Sam., Exr.	290-1.11	Smith, Jno.	32-1.0
Props, Mik. Sr.	200-2.5	Wagner, Lewis, Sr.	320-5.8
Patton, Matthew	230-11.4	End of Co. No. 6	

(1) A shilling equals nearly 25 cents.

12 pence make a shilling, 20 shillings make a pound, or $4.84 in dollars.

West Dist. Land tax—1787.

Co. No. 7—Uriah Strattan, Captain—South Branch (Pendleton Co. since 1788.)

NAME	ACRES & value in shillings & pence		
Boshang, Jacob, Jr.	96-1.11	Gordon, Jno.	230-4.2
Bush, Michael	95-4.4	Hushare, Laurence to pay	142.2.6
Bush, Lewis	90-4.6	Hedrick, Chas.-Arthur Johnson Co. 8	136-2.5
Coyle, Gabriel (1)	103-10.8	Hammer, Geo.	114-2.1
Coyle, Gabriel	12-1.8	Harper, Jacob	136-6.7
Castle, Valentine	87-4.9		48-1.8
Clifton, Wm.	70-1.3	Kipliner, Geo.	122-8.3
Coyle, Geo.	501-9.5	Patterson, Thomas	250-
	100-1.6	Powers, Chas.	44-6.10
Coonrad, Jacob	258-		73-1.3
Cookhold, Andrew	17-6.0	Skidmore, Jno.	101-
Dice, Geo. (Thomases books)	230-13.2		237-
Evick, Francis (2)	160-8.6	Skidmore, orphans land	44-
	118-2.0	Strattan, Uriah	160-1.8
Evick, Geo.	65-4.6	Skidmore, Joseph	195-5.4
Friend, Jacob	229-1.11		19
Friend, Joseph	69-1.3	TTwps, Jno.	———
		Venimon, Peter	———
		Vandevender, Jacob	137-0.4

(1) This name is spelled Colaw now I think.

(2) The town of Franklin was first named Frankford in honor of Francis Evick and the town was located in his meadow.

West Dist. Land tax—1787.

Co. No. 8—Isaac Hincle, Captain—North Fork (Pendleton Co. since 1788)

Bennett, Joseph	127-3.0	Gregg, Wm. Sr.	64-3.4
Bland, Thomas, entered at David Harmon	———	Hincle, Abraham	112-2.5 (1)
Carr, Jacob	73-4.9	Hincle, Isaac	150-14.10
	50-2.6		85-1.6
Campbell, Thomas, Herdmans company	150-3.4	Hincle, Yost	175-3.1
			22-1.6
Cheveront, Joseph	62-2.0	Harper, Jacob	100-5.8
Cunningham, Wm.	375-7.1	Harper, Philip	100-5.8
		Harmon, Davis	

Hardy Co. Bland's land		Negley, George	215-1.11
Wilson land	90-2.6	Shull, Jno.	92-1.11 (2)
Johnston. Andrew	133-3.10	Shull, Peter	92-1.11
Johnston, Arthur (marked thru)	140-	Teeter, Philip	118-5.0
		Teeter, George	120-3.0
Minnis, Robert	255-9.5	Teeter, Rebecca	40-4.11

End of Co. No. 8. Total 80 landholders.

(1) I understand that the well-known Henkel family, of New Market, Shenandoah County, Va., are descendants of this North Fork family. I have seen also somewhere that there was an old fort on this fork called Hinkles Fort.

(2) When two persons of the same name are credited with the same number of acres it indicates that they are joint heirs of an ancestor from whom they received their lands.

REFERENCE TO COMPANIES

Aldorpha—4—(2)—5
Arnold—4
Alford—4
Apler—5
Argabright—5(4)—11
Annett—5
Andrew—5
Auker—6
Allen—8
Anthony—8
Acort—8
Andis—9(2)
Airhart—9—10(2)
Armentrout—10(6)—11(5)
Armstrong—10
Alstott—10(2)
All—10
Ammon—12
Augha—13
Airy—14
Airy un Sircle—8

Black, Hen. Jno.—1—3—(3)—5—(3)
Blain—1—2
Bowman—1—1—6(3)—9
Brookins—1
Berry—2 (4)—14(2)
Bowen—2
Boyd—2
Baxter—2
Bright—2
Blosser—2
Brown—2—4—5(3)
Brannaman—2—6
Beamer—3
Beard—3—3—3—6
Byerly—3
Bell—3—10(2)
Butt—3(4)—3—9
Burns—4
Bone (Bare)—4
Bare (Bone)—4
Bushlock—4
Beaker—4(2)—7
Baker—13(3)
Brinkley—4
Bradley—4
Baldwin—5
Bradin—5
Burgess—5
Byrd—5—8
Boshang—5
Broombough—5
Bell—5—6
Brooks—6
Bailey—6
Beery (see Peery)—6
Bryant—6(7)
Bogs—6
Burkholder—6
Bear—6(3)—8—9(3)—13(2)
Beam—6
Bowers—6—8—14
Brumfield—6(2)
Burdine—6
Bags (Bogs)—7(2)
Bibel—7(2)
Brok—7
Bertram see Patram—11
Black—8
Bargle—8
Brown—8
Beaver—8
Barnett—8—12
Boland—9(2)
Blythe—9
Boyer—9—10(2)—11
Bright—10
Barnhart—10
Benson—10
Bone—10
Bush—10—14
Bonds—10
Brewins—10
Buckland—10
Bruster—11
Bush (see Rush)—11
Brill—11(2)
Brannamore—12(3)
Beesley—13
Bixler (see Peaksler)—14
Bickers—1
Bowen un Green—2
Bodey—14
Bloss—14(2)
Blizzard—6 P.
Burns—6 P.
Boshang—7 P.
Bush—7 P(2)
Bennett—8 P.
Bland—8 P.
Bogs un Vance—2
Bell un Beard—3
Buckner un Hamson—5
Brooks un Shanklin—5
Black un Good—5

Cunningham—2—1
Crawford, Jam. Isaac—1—5—13(2)
Connel—1
Chestnut—1
Coogler—1
Cyzer—1 (see Kiser)
Collins—1—4—6—9
Calhoon—2

Carroll—2—5(2)—9
Cherryholmes—2—7
Campbell—2—4—5
Copland—2
Coffman—2—5—6(2)—9—12
Cromer—2—2
Cash—2—6
Culp—2—6(2)
Curry—2(3)
Crisman—2(3)—6
Carbough—3
Clemer—3
Cline—3—4(4)—5—9
Caley (Ealey)—3
Cliefelt—3
Cain—3
Croan—3
Cathrea—4(2)
Caller—4
Caley (Ealey)—3
Crouse—4
Cuthroe Benonie—4 (Cashew)
Cook—4(2)—9(4)—12
Craft—4
Cravins—5(3)
Cummins—5—8
Carns—5—9—10
Comer—5—14
Caigee—5
Chantril—5
Clough—6
Casner—6
Custard—6
Cleek—6
Crist—6(2)
Cring—6
Caplinger—7(3)—9
City—7(4)
Crumbougher—7(2)—9
Countryman—7
Custer—7
Counce—7—8(4)—10
Cuhan—7
Cravens un McClain—5
Custard—7
Clark—7
Ceever—7
Cutrner—7
Casdorp—8
Cowen—8
Campher—8
Carter—8
Crim—9(2)
Carr—9—11
Crissemore—9
Cuhenour—9—10
Condon—10
Cuhoon—10
Cype—10 (Sipe)
Crookshanks—10
Carpenter—10
Conrad—10—12(2)
Coal—10
Chandes—11
Carsh—12(3)
Coghill—12
Conoly—13
Cool un Burgess—5
Cup un Aldorpha—5
Chanley un Dickenson—5
Cash un Bryant—6
Coune un Fritt—8
Coyle—7P(2)
Castle—7 P.
Clifton—7 P.
Coonrad—7 P.
Carr—8 P.
Campbell—8 P.
Cheveront—8 P.
Cunningham—8 P.

Those Clear of Sevies "C. P. T."

Lock—2
Fillinger—4
Smith—4
Scott—4
Walter—7
Cohan—7
Hawk—7
"Compa H"—3
"D. Compa"—3
"I"—4
Walten—7
Hanison—8
Helpley—8
Pickel—8
Falmore—9
Thomas—9
Bowman—9
Gordon—9
Dashner—10
Mole—10
Rains—13
Turner—13
Roach—13
Dowel—1
Dever Hugh Jno.—1
Douglas—1
Dean—1
Davidson—1
Davies Rob. && Jam.—1—6(3)
Davison—2
Dunlap—2—6(2)
Deck—3—4(3)
Dove—4—7(2)
Deggs—4
Deadman—4

Doubt—4
Donnoven—5—10(2)
Dickinson—5
Dictim—5
Dundore—5(2)
Denny—5
Dyer—7
Desponant—7(2)
Dunkeson—8
Doherty—8
Donnelly—8
Dickey—8—10
Daley—8
Dahart—10
Dippoe—10(2)
Dashner—10
Denness—10
Deeds—10
Davis—10
Dabeley—10
Derry—12
Dobeley—14
Davis—6 P(2)
Dyer—6 P(2)
Duncle—6 P(3)
Dice—6 P. 7 P.
Dovel—
Davies un Smith—5
Denoven un Shanklin—5
Dalton un Cravens—5
Doyle un Lincoln—6

Euins Hen.—1—2(2)—5
Ervin Fra. Sam. Benj.—1
Eversole—2
Ealey (Caley)—3
Evely—3
Earman—4
Eakins—6
Etherton—8
Evah—9
Eater—9
Ellett—10(2)
Evilsizer—10
Everhart—10
Erwin—11(2)
Eaton—12
Epperd—14(2)
Evert—14
Everheart un Aplar—5
Erritt un Sircle—8
Eritt (Fritt)—8
Everhart un Poland—10

Frain—1
Fairburn—1
Fulton—1
Funk—2—6
Fowler—3
Fifer—3—9—12
Fillinger—4
Fisher—4—10(2)
Flower—5
Flickiner—5
Fritz—5
Flack—5
Forsythe—6
Ford—6(2)
Freezner—6
Flory—6
Fry—6—9
Fur—6
Feather—6
Fent—7
Fishwaters—7(2)
Fulk—7
Feezle—7
Frank—8(2)
Fraley—8—10
Fawcet—8
Fritt—8
Fox—8
Fulmore—9
Freedley—10(3)
Farrens—10
Folix—10
Fought—10
Fulwiler—11
Frasher—12
Fye—12
Fudge—13
Foster—13
Fulce—14(5)
Free Negro—1
Free Negro Owns a Slave—5
Fulce un Pence—5

Goul—1
Garvin—1
Graves—1
Guin—1—3(4)—5
Gilmore—2(4)
Green—2(2)—6
Gordon—2(2)—6—9
Graham—2—5
Gray—3(4)—10
Grattan—3
Gladen—3
Garten—3
Geerheart—4
Good—5—9(3)
Gains—5
Gay—5
Gum—6
Garber—6
Gossett—8
Grove—9(4)
Grub—10
Garvin—10—11—13

Glenn—10
Gilmore—11
Griggsbe—14
Grimsley—14(2)
Gillespey—6 P.
Gordon—7 P.
Greeg—8 P.
Grace un Shaver—3
Graham un Dickinson—5
Green un Umphrey—8

Hayet—1
Hall—1—3—10
Hamilton—1
Humrickhouser—1
Hughes—1
Huston—1—3—4(2)
Hart—1
Hinton—2(3)—5—8(3)—10
Higgins—2
Hopkins—2(5)
Harmon—2—11
Henry—2(2)
Harrison—2(3)—3(3)—5(5)—8(4—9—10(4).
Herdman—2
Harris—2
Hanes—2—10
Harnsberger—3(2)—5—12(2)
Herring—3(5)—5
Huffman—3(3)—14(6)
Hanna—3—4(2)
Hulvey—3
House—4
Hudlow—4(2)
Hauber—9(2)
Hook—4(5)
Haviner—4
Hielfly—5
Hicks—5
Hoover—5—6—9

Hoyett—5(3)
Hemphill—5(2)
Haney—5
Howman—6(2)
Harper—6
Hank—6
Harter (Walter)—7
Honiker—7
Hearter—7(4)
Hours—7
Hawk—7
Honn—8(2)
Helfry—8—10
Highdecker—8
Hoof—8(4)
Hulings—8(2)
Holsinger—8
Hathaway—8
Hilyard—8
Huker—8
Hamer (see Harner)—11
Hagay—8—10
Hartinger—9
Hottinger—9—(3)
Heasting—9
Harned—10—2
Helmick—10
Hites—10
Howard—10—(3)
Huse (Hugh)—10
Harner (Hamer)—11
Hill—11
How—11
Headrick—11—12
Hiney—11
Helmantall—11
Hamoner—12
Hardman—12—(2)
Hair—12—(2)
Hammer—12
Hains—12—(2)
Harvey—13
Hashman—13—14
Horness—13
Holland—13
Hovel (Dovel) app—1
Hoard—14—(2)
Hoover—6P
Haviner—6P—(2)
Hushare—7P.
Hedrick—7P
Hammer—7P
Harper—7P—8P—(2)
Hincle—8P—(3)
Harmon—8P
Howel un Boshang — 5
Harry see Haney—5
Hanes un Pence—5
Higgins un Whitehead—6
Hoe un Bowman—6
Hammon un Rice—9
Helms un Harned—10
Hamer un Perkey—11
Harner un Perkey (2)—11
Hatfield un Mallow—11
Ireland—4
Iler—11

Joseph Mos. Mik.—1—10
Johnston—2(2)—5—6
Judey—4
James—4
Jones—4—10—11—13
Jackson—8—11
Jacobs—8
Jameson—10
Johnston—8 P(2)

Jacob un Gum—6
Jacobson un Trumboe—7
Kinery—1
King—Mord--Tom—1—3—10—11
Keares—1
Knowls—1
Kilburn—1—2
Kincade—1
Keenery—1
Kiesler—3—4—(2)—4
Kinser—3
Kiesaker—3
Kiester—4
Keester—4—(2)
Kipler—4
Kiplinger—4
Kirkhoof—4
Knave—4—7
Kesler—4—9
Kyger—4
Kennedy—5
Kester—7
Kephart—8
Kinder—8
Kelley—8
Kilmar—9
Kether—9
Kips—9
Kiser—10—(3)—14—(2) (Cyzer)
Kratzer—10
Kinsley—10
Kessle—10
Kyle—10
Kiger (Kizer)—11
Kisling—11—12—13
Kaylor—12 (x)
Kirtley—12—(2)
Kite—14—(10)
Kiserner—14
Kiester—6P
Kiplinger — 7P.
Kennelly un Miller—13

(x) Blow Hopkins Springs, probably in neighborhood of Bloomer Springs; Hartman lived here also.

Lofftus—1
Lock—2
Leary—2—6
Linvil—2
Lockhart—2
Leedy—2
Lank—2
Landice—3
Linkswiler—4(2)
Lemmons—4(2)
Long—4—12—14(2)
Lyon—5—10
Lundrian—5
Lenachan—5
Lockery—5
Lander—5
Linsey—5—10—14
Lowery—5
Levey—5
Lewis—6—7(2)—11(2)
Lear—6—(2)—7—10
Lincoln—6—(2)
Loudermilch—6
Lamme—7—(4)
Linn—8
Lokey—8—(3)
Loker—8
Leatherhorn—8
Lofland—10
Laday—10
Lennen—10
Losh—10
Leach—10
Lard—10-(2)
Lingle—12
Lang—14
Lough—6—(P)
Lewis un Carr—11
Lingle un Kisling—11
Lane un Lingle—12
Malkem—6
Malcolm—Jno.--Alex.—1—2
Miller, Hen--Jno—1—3—3—3—4—5—(9)—6—(6)—7—(3)—9—(2) 10—(3)—11—13—(5)—14.
Morris—1
Morrice—4
Magill—Jan--Jam. Jr.—1
McGuffin—1
Messersmith—2
Matthews—2—8
McKinsey—2
McKee—2
McCartney—2
Mahony—2
Moyers—3—4—6—7
McClung—3
McWilliams—3
McWilliams und Smith—1
Messerly—4—4
Mackhall—4
MeCall un Rymill—6
Milteberger—4
Mace—4
May—4—6
Meason (See Cook)—4
Martin—5
McGuire—5—10
Maloy—5
McClain—5

Musgrove—5
Malley—5
Malone—7
Martz—8—(4)
McFarling—8
Maggonett—8—(2)
McClarge—8
Moore—8—(3)—9
McDowel—8
McVey—8
Minnick—9—(2)—10
Mitchel—9
Messick—10
McCallester—10
Marihue—10
Moir—10—14—(2)
Mall—10
Mole—10
Mannagan—10
Merrit—10
Mallery—11
Mann—11
Michael—11
Mallow—11
Monger—12—(2)—14
Magort—13—(2)
Meadows—13—(4)
Maiden—13
Mallenix—13
McDonald—13
Morral—6P
Minnis—8P
Milca un Branaman—2
Miller un Moyers—3
Meason un Cook—4
Messick un Sights—5
Moody un Tiffany—5
Minnick un Crissmore—9
McDormat un Kyle—10
Moore un Rush—11
Newman—1—13—(2)
Nicewanger—4
Newlin—5—(2)
Notcher—8
Nestlerod—9
Nestrick—9
Nave—9—(2)
Nighman—10
Nigh—11
Nicholas—11—(5)
Null (Noll)—14—(4)
Negley—8—P.
Negro, Free—1—5
Nails un Spinke—1
Negro names
Robin Hood—1
Ord—1

Ong—
Oat—3
Oonrow—3
Oliver—3—(2)—5
Ouchletree—4
Owens—5
O'Bryan—5—6
Orebaugh—6
Odle—8
Orebough—9
Oreboh—9
Overholtz—10
Ogan—10
Oler—14—(3)
Overseer—4
Oughey un Andrew—5
Peter—1—8—10
Prinkman—
Purson—1
Pulcer—2—2
Peery—2—2
Paceinger—3—4
Pry—3
Plecker—4
Painter—4—6—9
Price — 5—7—9—11—(4)—12—(3)
Philis—5
Palmer—5
Peebler—5
Picket—5
Pattorph—5
Peery—6—(4)—6—(2)
Parrott—7—2
Pitt—8
Philips—8—(4)
Pickel—8
Pup—9—(2)
Pither—9—(2)
Pish—9
Perrigen—10
Pritchett—10
Patram—11 (Bertram)
Patra—13
Perkey—11—(3)
Plum—11
Peterfish—12—(2)
Page—13
Peaksler (Bixler)—14
Props—6P—(4)
Patton—6P.
Phenimore—6P
Potterson—7P.
Powers—7P—(2)
Painter un Dickinson—5
Peck un Miller—11

Quillen—10

Rader—1—2—9—(3)
Rigs-Jam-Mark—1
Rice, Jno. --Jno. Jr.-Benj.—1—10
Reed—1
Ralston—1—2—2—2—6
Rodgers—2—5—12
Rohr—3—(3)
Rode—3—6—(3)—8
Robinson—3—6—10
Ruddle—3—7
Rust—4—6—(2)
Robush—4
Reeves—5—8
Rutherford—5—10
Rumburg—5
Reece—6—12—(2)
Rymill—6
Rife—6—9
Rupert—6
Richey—7—(2)
Renalds—7
Ruble—7
Runnion—7—(2)
Ramboe—8
Rosenberger—8
Rorick—8
Rinehart—9
Raye—10
Ragan—10—(3)
Rodcap—10
Roland—10
Rider—10
Rush (Bush) — 11—(2)
Royer—11
Rape—11
Riner—12
Runkle—12—14—(x)
Rinehart—12
Rains—13—(4)
Roach—13—3
Rineinger—14
Rutherford un Sights—5

(x) Boone's Run flows out of Runkle's Gap, East side Massanutten Mountain.

Smith Benj.-Hen.-Jno.-Mat.—1—2—3—3—4—4—5—(5)—6—8—(2) 9—10—(2)—13—(6)
Shipman,-Dav.-Jno.-Isa.—1—5
Salts—1
Spinks—1
Shank—1—2—6—(2)
Sheridan—1
Shanklin—2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5
Sanderson, Chas.—2
Shekelford—2
Samples—2—2
Spitler—2—5
Snowden—3
Stuart—3
Stewart—6
Swats—3
Shaver—3—7—8—(2)—11—4
Soup—3
Smelcer—3
Songer—3—3—3
Sroyor—3
Stalt & (Stalp?Shalt)-3
Sprinkley—3
Snider—3—(4)—6—(2)—11-(2)-14
Slusher—4
Shirea—4
Shoulderman—4
Scribner—4
Sivela—4
Siler—4
Skinner (See Mackhall) 4
Seche—4—(2)
Sailor—4—(2)
Sipril—4(2)
Satley—4
Scott—4—5—7—10
Snapp—4
Spangler—5
Somersaul—5
Sights—5(2)—6(2)
Sites—11
Sulivan—5(2)
Sourbeer—5
Steel—5
Sheltman—5
Syer—5
Solomon—5
Spar—5
Sidle—6
Showalter—6(6)
Spears—6
Shoemaker—6(3)—7(3)—9
Struck—6
Sanders—6
Swink—6
Stulee—7(3)
Stephens—8
Sellers—8(2)—10(3)—12(6)
Sircle—8
Springer—8
Sampson—8
Sly—8
Sulcer—8
Sheets—9—10(3)
Swick—9
Staymon—9
Stolp—9(2)
Sweaker—9
Shep—10(2)
Sickles—10

Settles—10
Sandfordsettles (?)—10
Summers—10
Shulce—10(2)
Stone—10
Scorethorn—10
Schwing—10
Sipe (see cype)—10
Spott—10
Switsler—10
Swisher—11
Shandes (see chandes)—11
Shillinger—11
Spelke—12
See—12—13(2)
Sink—12
Standley—13
Strolls—14
Strickler—14(2)
Short—14
Shuler—14(2)
Stone—6 P.
Swodley—6 P.
Somvel—6 P.
Smith—6 P.
Skidmore— 7 P.(3)
Strattan—7 P.
Shull—8 P.(2)
Sevier (ceever)—7
Steel un McGriffith—1
Skinner un Mackall—4
Shipman un Spangler—5
Srum—Sourheer—5
Stover un Rust—6
Stallion horses
Sh. 6—6—3
Sh. 0—10—3
Sh. 0—10—3
Sh. 11—6—3
Sh. —4
Swearm un Corn—9
Stults un Will—9
Sourmilk un Folix—10
Seekford un Counce—10
Thompson—1—2
Tucker—2
Thomas—2—6(3)—9
Travies—3
Travers—10(2)
Turley—3
Tetrick—3
Tutwiler—4
Tombough—4(2)
Trourobough—4
Tiffany—5
Turner—5—8—13
Taylor—5—6—10—11
Terry—6
Trizle—6
Trout—6—9
Trumboe—7
Tan—7
Tallman—8
Tappey—10
Taney—10
Toreman—10
Tresler—12—14
Tack—12(3)
Thornhill—13
Tofflemire (Dofflemire)—14
Ttwps,—7 P
Teeter—8 P.(3)
Tate un McGoffin—2—1
Twichet un Rolston—2
Thorn un Snap—4
Tallman un Henton—5
Track un How—11
Track un Vawters—12
Turner un Bloss—14

Umphrey—8
Utesler—12

Vance—2, 2—6(2)
Venice—4
Varner—6
Van Pelt—10
Vauters—11
Varble—11
Vawters—12
Veach—13
Venimon—7 P.
Vandevender—7 P.
Vicker und William—1

Waits—5
Woods—1
Williams—1
Weldon—1
Wise—1—10
Witmere—1
Webb—1
Wisher—2
Willberger—3—4
Wace—3
Wice (Wise—3
Wisehart—3
Williamson—4
Wolf—4(2)—8(2)—9—10
Witmore—4(2)
Wideck—4
Woolery—4
Witsel—4—7
Weaver—4—11
Waterman—5

Welch—5
Wrenchford—5(2)
Wickle—5
Winger—5
Whitehurst See Whitehouse—6
Whitehouse (Whitehurst)—6
Whitehead—6
Wiseman—6(4)—8
Whisler—6(2)
Walter—7(2)
Weartman—7
Weaver—7
Wetsel—7(2)—12
Weatherholt—7
Woodley—8(2)
Williams—8—10(2)
White—8
Wertinbaker—8
Wine—9
Will—9
Wilt—9
Wearren—10(2)
Wagner—10
Woodford—10
Wissleman—10
Wheeland—10
Weak—10
Woolerich—11
Wineberry—11
Wallgrover—11
Waggoner—11—12
Wier—13
Wagner—6 P.
William un Taylor (?)—5
Yancey—13
Zirkle (see Circle)

APPENDIX

THE TENTH LEGION AND THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

(Excerpts from talk by Harry M. Strickler at the Beahm-Moyer-Myers Reunion, Aug. 12, 1930, at Rocky Branch Church, Page County, Va.)

"My ancestors first settled in Page County, being of that number of bold pioneers who were not only the first settlers in Page County but in the entire Shenandoah Valley. They settled in Egypt, known by that name to this day. After a hundred year of sojourn in Egypt, my branch went across the Massanutten and settled on the other side of that beautiful mountain. After our sojourn there for about a hundred years, I discovered that it was a mistake to move over there and as soon as I discovered the mistake I came back to Page County, near to Egypt..

Again when I was a boy I got my mail at a post office called Tenth Legion. It derived its name from a section of Virginia that Jefferson fondly referred to as his Tenth Legion of Liberty. It included Rockingingham, Page and Shenandoah Counties. For two hundred years my people have lived in the Old Tenth Legion. They have always lived there. This section is composed of a homeogeneous people. They all came, with few exceptions, from near the beautiful Rhine in Germany, from Switzerland, from Alsace, from Lorraine, from Bavaria, and the Palatinate. Yes it is a homogeneous people, more so perhaps than any other part of the United States. I am related to all the people in the Old Tenth Legion, that swings around the magnificent Massanutten, that decorates it like a jewel, caressed with the two beautiful rivers.

It is a noble Tenth Legion. Out of it came Lincoln, Sevier, and Muhlenburg. Out of it came the 8th Va. Reg. that was the best in Washington's army from Virginia. Out of it came the 10th Va. Reg. lead by the brave Col. Gibbons who lies buried near Luray. It as well as one Reg. of the Stonewall Brigade followed Jackson. Many of the brave horsemen who followed Ashby and Stewart came out of the Old Tenth Legion. Sheridan could not conquer it so he set fire to it and burned it up. You who live in the Old Tenth Legion came from a sturdy ancestry. I would have you appreciate this ancestry. If you do not you are like a mule which has no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity.

"Thou shalt not remove the ancient landmarks of thy fathers." That is my text. That text referred to the land markers marking the boundaries of land. But I want to make a spiritual application of it. Your forefathers set up moral landmarks. These you cannot disregard without suffering. I am not asking you to trim your beard jut like they did; I am not asking you to think just as they did on all questions; I am not asking you to walk to church barefooted, (and just before getting to church, placing shoes on the feet that had been carried thus far in the hand), and some of them did that; I am not asking you to wear hoops and bustles; I am not asking you to do any of the nonessential things. But I am asking you to cherish the things of value that you have inherited from them, I am asking you to keep the torch of liberty burning in the Old Tenth Legion, the Tenth Legion of Liberty; I am asking you to practice all the Christian virtues, mercy, justice, faith, hope, charity and all the other Christian virtues. You can leave off the hoops but you cannot leave off these things and not suffer. Remember the essential things, cherish them and do not remove these landmarks. Thou shalt not remove the ancient landmarks set up by your forefathers.

SEVEN VERY OLD TEMPLES IN THE OLD TENTH LEGION.

Older Than The Pyramids of Egypt Old Temples In The Building Of Which There Was Heard Neither The Sound of Hammer, nor Axe, nor Any Tool of Iron.

In the Old Tenth Legion, in the Vale of the Shenandoah, there are seven very old temples, made of exquisite stone, older than any temple in Rome, or Greece, or Egypt, or Babylon, or China, yea older than the oldest ruins buried under the sands of time in any of these countries. Yes, they were ancient temples when King Tut's first ancestor was born. These temples were begun no one knows just when, but it is safe to say that they were begun more than ten thousand years ago. Probably when prehistoric animals dragged their slimy lengths over the young earth these temples were being built. We know from their wonderful beauty that a Master Architect planned and fashioned their construction; decorated and painted their walls; fluted its columns and carved their friezes; hung their draperies and embelished their ceilings. In these temples are all the colors of the rainbow, and, besides the blackest black, and the whitest white. When the Indians approached the mountains they would bow to the earth and say, "Okee Paeze", that is, God is nigh. When I walk into these old temples I want to bow to the earth and say, "Okee Paeze."

In the building of these temples there never was heard the sound of a hammer, or axe, or any tool of iron.

These Temples Need No Fire Insurance.

These temples need no fire insurance. They have stood for more than ten thousand years and never have been injured by a fire, in fact they are in as good a state of preservation as they were on the day they were built. They are absolutely fireproof. Prairie fires and forest fires could sweep over them without the slightest damage. They are lightening proof. No lightening ever injured any one in these temples. The walls of these temples are so thick thatwhen you are within them you never hear it thunder.

They are Proof Against Wind and Tornadoes.

No wind, or tornado, or cyclone, or blizzard could touch the inside of these temples or change the even temperature that exists within their walls.

In fact, floods, storms, fires, rains, snows, winds, tornadoes, hurricanes, blizzards, might rage around these old temples and their inhabitants would not be conscious of them. The mercury might shoot up and down from artic-cold to equator-heat, but he who dwells within these temples would enjoy a uniform temperature, and, too without any fire ever being kindled to warm them, or any window ever being opened to cool them. The temperature is uniform thruout the year, day and night, winter and summer. The air within is absolutely pure and germless. Hayfever cannot exist within their walls. It is dustproof. The air on the outside may be saturated with poison gas from automobiles and factories, but the air within these temples is constantly on the move, keeping the spacious halls ventilated perfectly with dustless air and without the slightest draft at any time anywhere.

No dust is ever permitted to settle or even enter these temples. You can wipe the suttiest spot in these temples with the whitest handkerchief and not soil it in the least. On the darkest night there is always

a little light, but when the lights are out in these temples absolute darkness prevails thruout their chambers, not the slightest scintilla of light can be measured with the finest light test. There are no flies, no mosquitoes, no insects of any kind.

There are No Noises In These Temples.

There are no sounds within these temples, except the sound of the dripping of a drop of pure clear water from the Artist's brush as it moves silently and continually over the tinted and frescoed walls, forever painting in colors that never, never fade.

Some hesitate to enter these temples, but there is no safer place on earth than in these temples. These temples are being improved all the time. The artist is forever painting new designs and carving new figures. These temples are old and yet they are young. They never decay or crumble, but everlasting grow and increase. The mountains we know are gradually wearing away, but these temples are gradually and eternally building, for the Artist's brush is never stilled, and the Architect's hand forever moves, as it has for more than ten thousand years, day and night, winter and summer, and all you can hear is a drop of pure water, dripping continually dripping from the Master's brush as it moves over the tinted walls, painting, forever painting, those gorgeous colors, those gorgeous water colors, that the brightest sun in a thousand years could not fade.

One of the oldest and one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world is the cathedral of Cologne, Germany, begun in 1248 and only finished recently.

In these temples you will find draperies that took more than a thousand years to weave, columns which took ten thousand years and more to carve.

There never was a mythological labyrinth mentioned in Greek literature to equal the winding labyrinths within the walls of these temples, and these are not myths but realities. If you were placed like Aladdin in the interior of any of these temples and there left alone, you would never be able to get out unless you had an Aladdin's lamp or an Ariadne's thread, or a guide acquainted with the many halls and doors and sinuous courses.

Where are these temples? I will tell you. They are all found in the old Tenth Legion of Liberty or within a short distance from her borders, in the vale of the Shenandoah.

They are all found within a short distance of the Massanutten Mountain. Their names and locations are as follows:

1. Shenandoah Caverns, 3 miles north of New Market, Va.
2. Endless Caverns, 3 miles south of New Market, Va.
3. Luray Caverns ,at Luray, Va
4. Blue Grottoes, 6 miles north of Harrisonburg, Va.
5. Massanutten Caverns, four miles east of Harrisonburg, Va.
6. Grand Caverns, Grottoes, Va.
7. Crystal Caverns, Strasburg, Va.

Courteous guides are always found at the doors of all these temples, day and night, winter and summer, who will gladly show the visitor thru the wonderful temples.

A Shenandoah Valley Library

1. **"Massanutten,"**—settled by the Pennsylvania Pilgrim, 1726, the first white settlement in the Shenandoah Valley, 194 pages, map of the Massanutten settlement, price $2.00.
2. **"Forerunner"**—A history of the Strickler family, their kith and kin, mentions 2,000 different names, 425 pages, price $10.00.
3. **"Marriages"**—Of Rockingham County arranged alphabetically, from 1778 to 1916, with voluminous notes, 128 pages, price $4.00.
4. **"Tithables"**—Of Rockingham County, (this volume), being a list of all the males above 16 years in the year 1792, just after the Revotion, with a map of Rockingham County showing location of the 14 military companies, into which the County was divided, (all four by Harry M. Strickler).
5. History of Rockingham County, by Wayland.
6. History of Shenandoah County, by Wayland, $6.50.
7. German Element in the Shenandoah Valley, by Wayland.
8. History of Winchester, by Morton.
9. Kerchival's History of the Shenandoah Valley, 1833.
10. Waddell's History of Augusta County.
11. Shenandoah Valley Picturesque, by Gordon, $2.50.
12. History of Page County, "In the making," by Virginia S. Milbourne, which when published, I am sure, will deserve a hearty reception.

Grateful acknowledgements to Mrs. Virginia S. Milbourne for valuable information on old patents.

For information on the above books and many other valuable books on the Shenandoah Valley, address:

HARRY M. STRICKLER, Luray, Virginia.